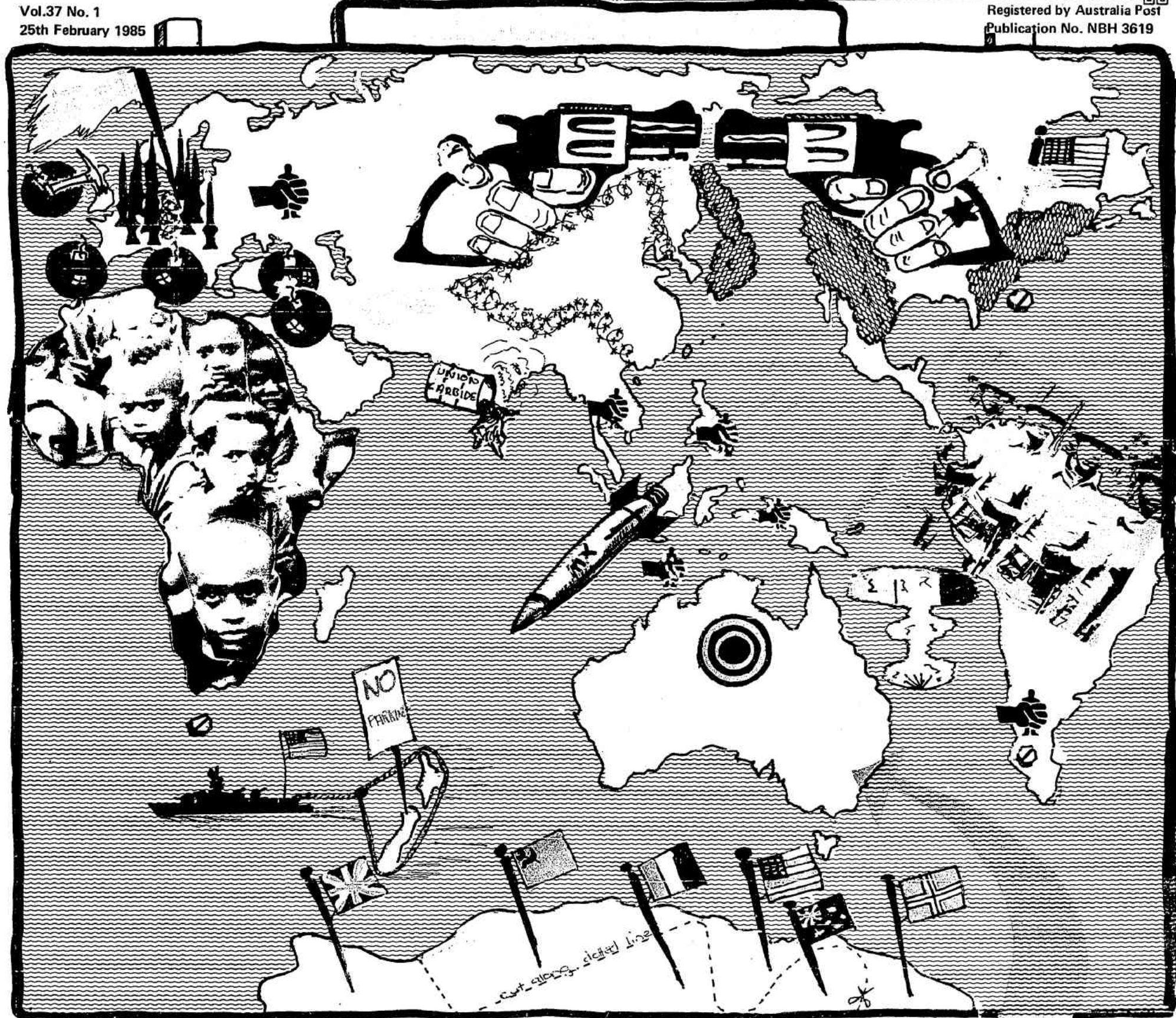


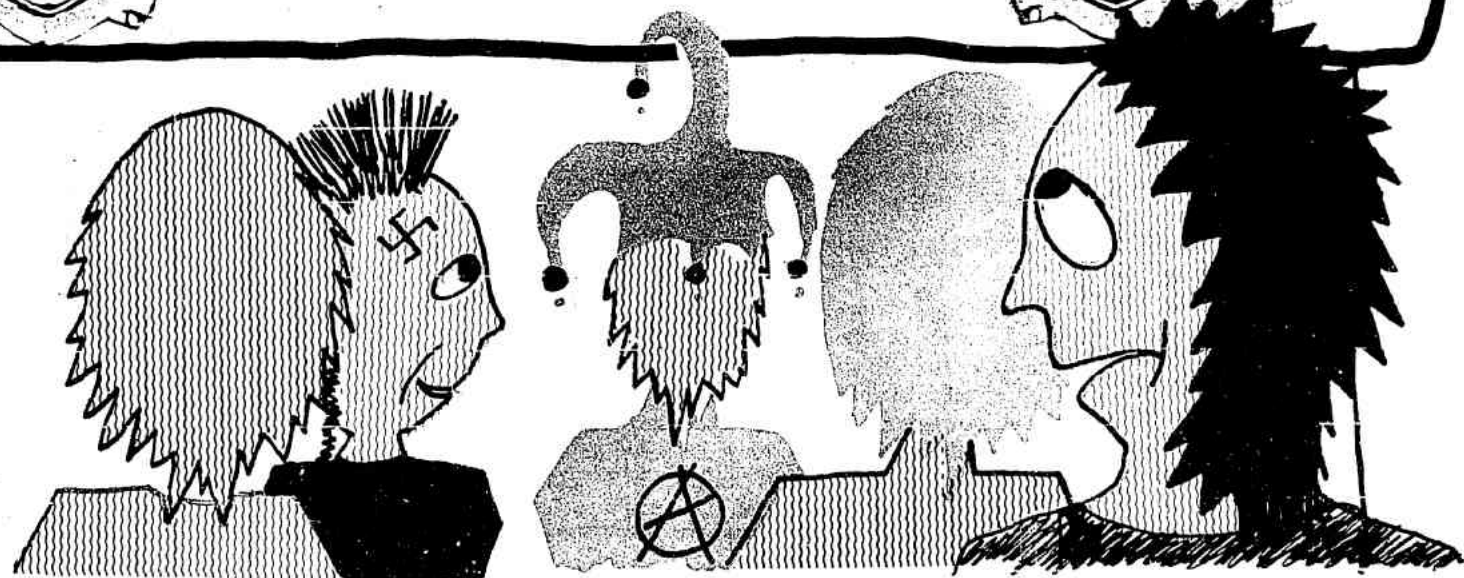
WORONI

Vol.37 No. 1
25th February 1985

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YOU ARE HERE



WORONI

the student newspaper of the Australian National University

So school's in again! And we've been at it for weeks already, slaving away in our dingy, windowless office like diligent little moles. I hope you've been doing all your Preliminary Reading, because that's your only possible excuse for not being in our dingy, windowless office as well, helping us slave away!

We really would like you to contribute, articles, not only intellectual serious articles but also a fair dose of thoroughly irrelevant, irreverent bullshit. So hop to it! If you don't, all it means is that we get to hoard all the credit for each increasingly magnificent newspaper.

Woroni could also do with a few competent artists. Like we could do with Rembrandt or Roger Dean, but people 'that can draw good' will do at a pinch. Long haired hippy types need not apply (as these positions have already been filled).

You should also take note of our new mega-efficient 'classified ad' section on the inside back page. So if you have an ad which needs classification send it in and our advertising executive will do an expert job.

And now for our policy. Yah, that. If you care what it is (and haven't heard it a million times last year) come and see us, or if it really fuses you see page 19. This explains how to kick us out as well, and let us assure you it is juicy; explicit descriptions of lynch mobs, and midnight riots.

All together this has been a good issue. A lot of people have helped and contributed (and not just old faces either) and that's great. To all of them Thanks and to everybody else THANKS A LOT.

Yours
Sarcastically
Eds.

letters...

Dear David, David, Fiona, Judith, Ian and Rozalyn (phew, now I understand why they just call you ed.)

I hope you know what you're doing

(Signed) Concerned.

Dear Editors,

It's a relief to see that at long last WORONI is in capable and creative hands. Congrats on publishing your first issue. We all look forward to a year of entertaining reading and fascinating revelations.

(Signed) One of your multitude
of fans

Dear editors,

It'll all end in tears.

I know it.

Yours from a safe distance
David's father

Woroni Editors:

Arts and Entertainment — Judith Ion
Sport, Halls & Colleges — Fiona Matthews
Advertising — Rozalyn Daniell
Photography — Ian Redpath
General Contributions — David Barz
David Morris

Special thanks for layout assistance to —

Davyd Bowey
Jo Hansen
Robert Carver
Nikki Gerrard
Robert McArthur
Richard Batten
Alex Anderson
Helen Campbell
Will Firth
Marga Penny
Ross Annel

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SUBMISSIONS:

Nothing racist, sexist or defamatory and nothing which makes each member of our editorial collective throw up will be published.

Issue 2 Deadline: 4th March
To be printed on 11th March.

PRESIDENT LESLEY REPORTS

HANDBOOKS AND CALENDARS

Over the quiet summer, small teams of dedicated students have been slaving away (not to mention the dedicated typesetter). The results of this labour are beginning to appear around campus. If you paid your fees at the Chancelry Annex, you probably acquired copies of the dazzling gold Counter Course Handbook and the superlative violet-and-white Orientation Handbook. Both packed with useful info.

The ANU Student Calendar should appear at about the same time as this Woroni. It combines a series of thought-provoking articles with the practical features of a calendar.

Finally, the Alternative Law Calendar and Handbook are also underway.

O-WEEK PREPARATIONS

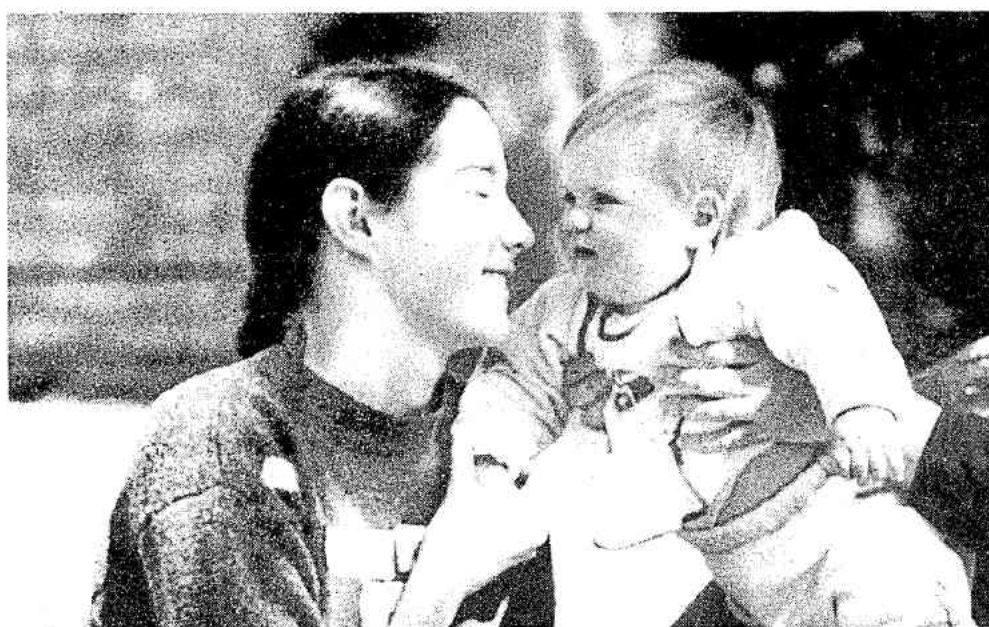
Marga Penny and Alan Lyall have been organizing like mad — bands, speakers, jugglers, stalls, tours of campus, introductory lectures, films . . . Don't miss Andrew Mack on the MX issue, nuclear warships, ANZUS and the peace movement, or Geoff Pryor on political cartooning. This year we have co-ordinated well with the Halls' and Colleges' events. So there are not too many clashes, and a better organized O-Week. See the programme for details. Come and meet the SA at 5.30 Monday 25th on the patio outside the SA Office.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

. . . met last in December. A couple of issues which were discussed:

Council accepted the report of a committee reviewing Toad Hall. Kitchens are to be improved, and a live-in caretaker appointed. Some structural alterations have been done during the summer, and work on the kitchens will go on all year.

Council considered imposing quotas on overseas students. Many members of Council had reservations about this, feeling that we should not take such action before the Government releases its response to the Jackson and Goldring reports; and that such quotas might be inherently racist, discriminatory, and not in the best interests of students. When it came to a vote, the proposal was narrowly defeated, so there won't be restrictions on numbers of overseas students at ANU in 1985. (Preliminary enrolment figures indicate that the numbers are about the same as last year.)



Kissing babies in the election campaign

For more details, come to the SA Office (where you can see agendas and minutes of Council meetings).

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

The first one will be on Wednesday 20 March (yes, we're breaking tradition; it's the *third* Wednesday in term, not the second) at 8pm in the Bistro. More info in the next Woroni.

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

. . . met (for the first time!) in December. It was mainly an introductory meeting. We talked about the roles of SRC members, and about areas to work in during the year. We have set up several working parties (e.g. on accommodation, admission quotas) which non-SRC members are welcome to join. The SRC meetings are open to SA members (although only SRC members can vote) and are held in the Board Room, Union Building, about once a month. For a list of dates, come to the SA Office.

A.U.S. SPECIAL COUNCIL

Five ANU delegates were elected in October, but in the end I was the only one to go to Melbourne on 10 December. I expected a simple winding up of the Union, but it turned out to be more complicated than that. The only business was Michael O'Connor (President of AUS) giving notice of a motion to amend

the AUS Constitution; then the meeting adjourned, and resumed at UNSW on the 15 December. At UNSW, the ANUSA put up a gallant fight for our voting rights (denied because we hadn't paid AUS fees — we couldn't because of Federal legislation). To no avail. ANU was denied its votes, and O'Connor's motion was carried.

The effect of that motion is to set up a new AUS Executive of four. This Executive can sue campuses who haven't paid fees in previous years. They don't have to inform those campuses of the Union's financial situation, or of future Councils. The Union's assets, instead of going back to member campuses, will now be given to Student Services Australia.

There is some doubt about the legality of these changes, since the Special Council was improperly called by the Executive (instead of by the request of 25 percent of members, as specified in the AUS Constitution). We await future developments with interest.

NATIONAL STUDENT CONVENTION

This Convention was held at UNSW on 16-19 December. The ANU delegates were David Mason, Donna Spears, Chris Long, myself and John Buchanan. The aim was to set up a new national student organization — a pretty ambitious task for four days, given the existing bitterness and divisions in the student movement. One of the few positive things which

came from the Convention was a commitment to the 'establishment of an autonomous National Overseas Students' organization' within any new national students' organization. Apart from the debate on this motion, and a thoughtful debate on how women could organize within a new organization, the Convention was disappointing. Needless to say, no new organization emerged from it. I won't go into more detail on the Convention here, but there'll be a fuller report next issue.

OTHER THINGS

Much more has been happening. Accommodation: shortages on and off campus. I've been working on housing with the CCAE and TAFE student organizations, particularly in representing students on a Department of Territories Committee to set up a new housing scheme (see ad in this issue).

Sexual Harassment Grievance

Procedures: We now have a University policy, a set of grievance procedures and a phone line (3595) and soon will have a panel of trained people to help with mediation and conciliation. There is a summary of the new situation in an article in this Woroni.

Community nurse: this position was under threat last year. Fortunately the need for a person on call 24 hours a day was recognized and the position is being advertized. The job has been split into the on-call part and a separate daytime nursing part, which should make it more bearable.

Computing: a review committee has been set up. Anyone interested in helping with a submission please let me know. (Soon.)

Tertiary tuition fees: GASP. Yes folks, the government (or bits of it) is floating that suggestion again. On the 10th February ANU hosted a meeting of representatives of the national student factions, initiated by Left Alliance, to discuss working together on a campaign against fees. A second meeting is being planned.

If you have ideas for this campaign, want to know more about things mentioned above, or more about the Association and how we can help you, come and see us at the SA Office, 1st floor of the Union Building, or ring on 49 2444.

Lesley Ward

A sort of important
correction to remember if you're
BUSTED!



LEGAL INFORMATION: READ THIS
AND TELL YOUR FRIENDS

Orientation Handbook, p.61: "a person being questioned has no duty to answer". WRONG. If police ask, you MUST tell them your name and address, just as, if you are driving a car, you MUST show them your licence on request. They don't have to be investigating a crime, they can be just asking for their own amusement, but you must always answer questions as to name and address. Be civil, or you could be charged with hindering. Do not use offensive language or you will be done for offensive language. And IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU if you just LOOK like a punk/a hippy/unemployed/a feminist/ an anarchist/a dope-smoker/a student/ a bike-rider/ etc. Do read the rest of the article in the Handbook, and particularly remember the need to make detailed notes of any encounter with legal implications as soon as possible afterwards.



GOODBYE
ROSEMARY!
AND THANKS FOR
ALL THE GOOD WORK

READ THE O'WEEK
HANDBOOK FOR MORE INFO

In 1984 the Human Sciences Program suffered one of its worst setbacks with the loss of Rosemary Brissenden from its staff. Rosemary had been with the Program since its inception in 1973, and was a source of inspiration for all her students. The Human Sciences Program has been under attack from the university administration almost since the day it began. Coming about as the result of student protests, and the innovative ideas of a few academics, it has provoked the beginning of a few academics, it has provoked a student demonstration late last year. Not only were we losing a senior tutor and friend, but we also knew that the position was going to another department. 'Departments', it would seem, have priority over established Programs; even when enrolments in the Human Sciences have risen in each of the last three years. Human Sciences students are now arguing to listen to students, or not. It is with regret that we say goodbye to Rosemary. Her work has been valuable to us all, and always will, be welcomed. Worst of all, though, is the knowledge that bureaucracy, once again, has acted against the interests of students, and in a way that is detrimental to our education.

**CUTS THREATEN
HUMAN SCIENCES**

CUT THE CUTS

A.N.U. Human Science Students

MONDAY 25th FEB — **O'WEEK** — FRIDAY 1st MARCH

CISCAC committee in solidarity with central america and the caribbean

Central America is a crucially important factor in the present unstable global political arena. In Nicaragua, the Sandinista government is forced to spend 40 percent of its budget to defend itself against the US-backed contras, diverting scarce resources away from its health, education and housing policies. In El Salvador, Reagan's 'choice' Duarte has failed to control the right-wing death squads while Reagan proposes even greater military assistance to the regime in its attempt to crush the popular resistance forces of the FMLN-FDR who control 30 percent of the country. Only US intervention on the scale of another Vietnam could check the FMLN-FDR advance. US military build-up in the region, with Honduras as its major base, illustrates how seriously Reagan is contemplating such a course of action to 'solve' the regional problem.

It is important that people in Australia understand the gravity of the situation and act to prevent the solution Reagan desires.



CISCAC (the Committee in Solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean) is a nationwide organization of committees who support the initiatives of peace, freedom and self-determination in the region. During the four years of its existence CISCAC has established contacts and co-ordinated action with groups who proclaim similar goals. This includes affiliation with the World Front in Solidarity with El Salvador and other solidarity movements struggling against oppression in various regions of the world such as South Africa, Chile, Palestine, South-East Asia and the Pacific. Other important areas of our work include the Peace and disarmament movements, unions and the TLC, the ALP, publication of a bi-monthly magazine, financing of nationwide tours of persons informed about the area and a weekly radio programme on 2XX. Furthermore, the Canberra branch is presently involved in financing the building of the infrastructure of a hospital in Northern Nicaragua.

Our success and growth in Canberra, plus the support we have received from the student population has made it timely to open a CISCAC branch on campus. Proposed activity includes the maintenance of our weekly bookstall, the showing of films and documentaries, solidarity evenings and seminars, plus co-ordination with other groups on campus who profess similar goals as our own.

**LOOK OUT FOR
BAR SPECIALS
IN O-WEEK**

TUESDAY FEB. 26
STOCK DISTILLERIE PROMOTION
DICKLE BOURBON AND
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4.30-6.30PM
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1/2 NORMAL PRICE.

THURSDAY FEB. 28
STRONGBOW DRAUGHT CIDER AT
4.30-6.30PM
1/2 NORMAL PRICE

**1ST TERM SPECIAL
FEB. 28**

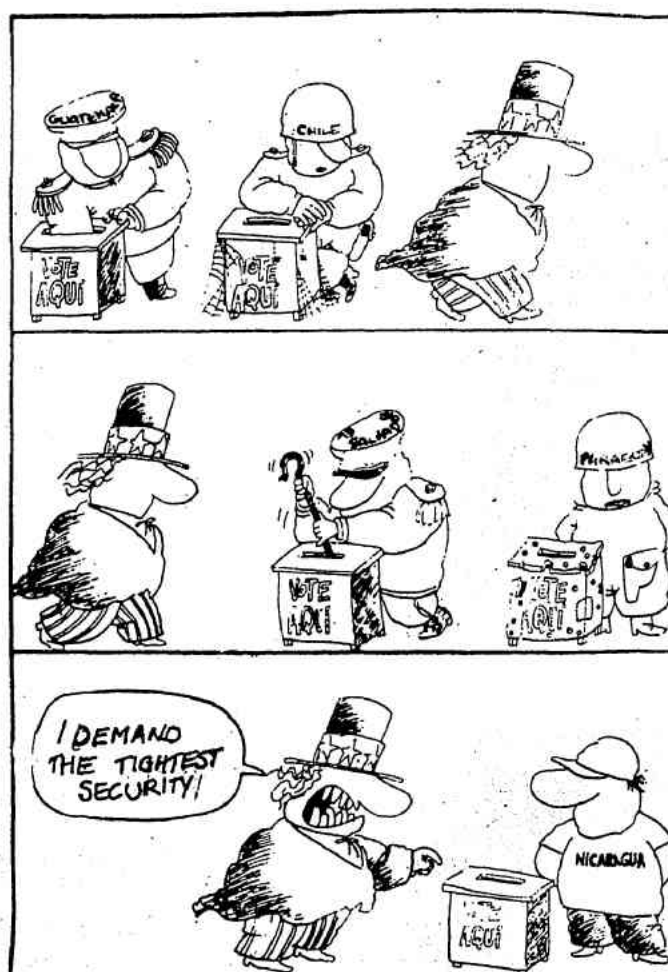
**8.00PM-MIDNIGHT
JAZZ AND JUG NIGHT**

TOOHEYS PROMOTION
FREE FOR UNION MEMBERS
TOOHEYS AND XXXX DRAUGHT BEER AT
1/2 NORMAL PRICE 8-11pm

**FRIDAY MARCH 1
11.00AM-6.00PM
OPEN DAY
IN THE NEW
GAMES
ROOM**

**FREE GAMES
AND PRIZES**

**AND MORE
COMEDY LOTS OF BANDS
SPANO THE HYPNOTIST
ACROBATS UNLIMITED**



Through participating in CISCAC, attending our activities and informing others of the importance of the Central American issue, those forces are strengthened which wish to see the end of oppression and exploitation in the area and a solution to world peace.

WE WELCOME EVERYONE TO PARTICIPATE IN OUR FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES -

- come to our weekly meetings on Mondays. Upstairs in the Union Building, 6.30pm
- talk with us at our bookstall in the Refectory throughout Orientation Week
- Wednesday 6th March - First Meeting of Campus CISCAC Copland Building, Room G8, ANU Speaker: Peter Milton, MHR, Labor Film: 'In the Name of Democracy'
- Mid-March - PENA - a Latin American cultural evening with live bands, food and drink.
- Book launching for Warwick Fry's Poetry & the Nicaraguan Revolution.

****For further information phone
- Alastair 864457(h), 492755(w)
- Julie or Mark 825483(h)

WORK EFFECTIVENESS WORKSHOP A WOMEN'S WORKSHOP (BY WOMEN FOR WOMEN)

Last year the ANU became the first University to hold a workshop for women on the development of personal skills and careers. The course aimed to provide a co-operative and supportive forum for women to develop the skills they need to more effectively and creatively manage their work. What a great success it was. All who took part in the course agreed that the promises were fulfilled.

We gathered on a crisp morning in September last year for day one. Most were strangers to each other although we had been on campus for a number of years. The isolation of women within the workforce became obvious for various reasons, such as type of work (can't leave the phone), family commitments (chores at lunchtime) and a lack of social intercourse (no drinks after work).

Who or what people were from a status point of view did not emerge. We were people looking to learn more about ourselves, our work place and make new friends. So a network developed, including of course, the session leaders. The Association of Women Employees believed a course such as

We found these sessions practical and informative. However there seems to be so much more information one would like to have, that hopefully, these areas will be expanded next course.

The final session on the last day was taken up with reviewing the course and putting forward recommendations to help the planning of this type of staff development in the future.

It is a pleasure to be able to say that all recommendations have been accepted by the university and are being instigated.

The main ones are that two such courses will be held for women and a third for men in 1985.

The foresight and hard work of a number of people has been rewarded by the success of the course, the acceptance and implementation of recommendations.

Further activities started by the course participants are a monthly lunch gathering to keep the network alive, a relaxation group that meets weekly and a stepmother support group. Anyone wanting to join or know more can ring me.

this was needed and worked with the Staff Training Development Unit (STDU) to get it started with the hope that it would be accepted as a course to be held each year along with Administrative Development Program, supervision, etc. This was the first course of its type to be held at a university in Australia. The session leaders and co-ordinator Angela Sands, had put a lot of effort into bringing the course together.

The sessions covered stress management, self awareness and negotiating skills. Angela Sands, Cheryl Hannah and Leila Bailey took us through these areas, opening up hidden skills, talents and personalities. Many of us have created our own ogres that hold us down. It was a great time of discovery and sharing which won't be forgotten.

Then Bronwyn Duncan, Liz Somerland, Rosemary Brissenden, Dorothy Broom and Marian Saver covered topics on Careers, the university structure, EEO, planning for change, handling an interview, setting goals and job redesign.

The first Work Effectiveness Workshop as it is now called will be held 23, 24, 29 April and 3 May. If you have any queries or want to talk about it give me a call X 2980. However, if you want to apply but are not able to because your supervisor is refusing or reluctant to approve your application, please let me know or call the Staff Training and Development Unit and have a chat about it. I am helping STDU to organise the workshops for this year. One important addition to the program this year will be how to participate on Committees and how to feel at ease speaking in front of others. Women have been denied these roles in the past and now must go straight into unfamiliar territory. It is time to learn these skills.

The supportive atmosphere created by women for women was most beneficial in the first course and I anticipate similar results from the courses in 1985.

Margaret Robertson
Ext.2980

THE POLITICS SOCIETY PRESENTS

AL GRASSBY

speaking on

THE TYRANNY OF PREJUDICE RACISM IN AUSTRALIA

HA 24 Friday 1.00pm March 8
Further information: Kerry, c/- PolSci Dept.

— STOP PRESS STOP PRESS STOP PRESS —

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING THE REINTRODUCTION OF TERTIARY FEES IN THE NEXT BUDGET. HOW MANY THOUSAND \$ \$ \$ \$ CAN YOU AFFORD IN 1986? DON'T START SAVING. OR SLAVING . . . OR STARVING . . . BUT ACTIVATING IN PROTEST. SEE NEXT WORONI FOR FULL STORY.

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*MEET THE FACULTIES MEET THE DEPARTMENTS ORIENTATION WEEK

THE STUDENT DISARMAMENT GROUP

The Student Disarmament Group contains optimistic/concerned/worried people, working towards halting the arms race, stopping the on-going destruction of our environment, and removing the repression and abuse of people throughout the world by governments and military forces.

All members share the belief that ordinary individuals working together can take small but constructive steps towards these goals, and by inspiring others, may one day achieve them. While we have different personal histories and political perspectives, we look forward to opportunities for interesting discussions, and to enjoying the company of other people who get involved.

One reason for participating in SDG is to develop a more substantial form of democracy in our society. Just voting once every 2½ years does not give you much say in changing (or consolidating) government policies and social attitudes which will determine your future. The existing, although limited, freedoms for political organisation and public campaigning in Australia will only remain and be developed if they are used by active groups. And changes in the way decisions

are made in this society on issues like US bases and warships will only result from popular pressure. The decision of the New Zealand Labour government to ban visits of nuclear warships was only made because local peace groups had been campaigning for a nuclear-free New Zealand for several years. As a result of this campaigning, even a domestically conservative organisation (the New Zealand Party) now supports the dissolution of ANZUS and the re-direction of military spending to more socially useful services.

In 1984, the SDG was involved in a number of activities both on and off campus. The year began with massive preparations for the Palm Sunday Peace Rally, and concentration on the very successful campaign for a nuclear-free ACT. There were also film showings, public meetings, speakers and activities

centred around Hiroshima Day. A number of the group went to Roxby Downs or were involved at home in support work for the blockade. Apart from all this we had some social events, a dance, discussions and an extremely exciting/thought-provoking weekend camp on the coast in May.

So what will we do this year? Well, it's up to you and anyone else who wants to join the group, but the Palm Sunday Peace Rally (on March 31st) might be a good place to start, so get in contact with us at our stall or film showing in O-Week if you're interested in helping. *Everyone* is more than welcome to join the group. Look for our stall: lunchtime Wednesday 27th February, Union Court.

Film and discussion will be on Thursday 28th February, 2pm
 Contacts: Penny Johnston, Roderick Pitty c/o Toad Hall, Harriet Grahame Ph:488931.



VOICES FOR DISARMAMENT

- MONDAY -

Andrew Mack, a well-known speaker and writer on issues of disarmament and international politics, and from the Department of Strategic and Defence Studies will be speaking on

THE MX ISSUE, NEW ZEALAND AND NUCLEAR WARSHIPS,
 ANZUS AND THE AUSTRALIAN PEACE MOVEMENT

on Monday 25th February, 1.30pm in the Haydon-Allen Lecture Theatre ('The Tank')

We hope to have plenty of time for questions and discussion.

Organized by the Student Disarmament Group of the ANU Students' Association.



Remember to come to the Student Disarmament Group's Market Day stall on Wednesday. We will be there from 10am to 2pm. There will be badges, leaflets and lots of interesting people to talk to!

Come to the S.D.G.'s
EXCITING and
INSPIRING O-Week
 video-showing, talks
 and meeting

on **THURSDAY 28th FEBRUARY**,

2.00pm in the Haydon-Allen Tank Lecture Theatre

The video will be about women's peace actions, using the Pine Gap action as an example. We will also have small group discussions on any topics which people get enthusiastic about.

We hope to see you on Thursday



MX CRISIS-CASE FOR AN INDEPENDENT AUSTRALIA?

Mr Hayden has sought to justify his support for the MX missile tests in the Tasman by asking: what alternative does Australia have but to authorise such tests if it is to remain in alliance with the United States?

In a statement issued in Melbourne today the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist) has said there is a clear alternative: it is for a fully independent Australia with a defence and foreign policy based upon the interests of its people.

A spokesperson for the CPA (M-L), Mr Ted Bull, said that the escalating arms race, New Zealand's stand against nuclear warships, the crisis over ANZUS and now the MX furore in Australia had made millions of Australians think very deeply about issues of peace and disarmament.

'How did ordinary people cope with a world threatened by nuclear war between the US and the USSR?', Mr Bull asked.

'Did they advocate alignment with the Soviet side? Very few people in Australia believed that was a constructive course. Did they seek salvation by placing themselves at the beck and call of US military strategy? That course, said Mr Bull, was now being closely scrutinised and widely rejected by Australians as never before.

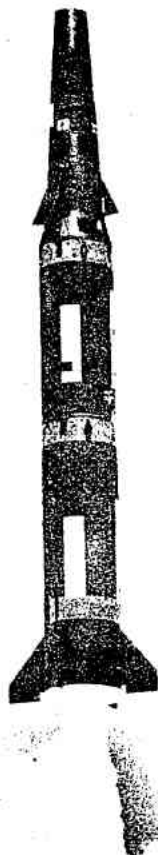
'For four decades Australians have been told each day that a terrible fate awaited them if for one moment they stepped outside the American 'defence umbrella'. But over the years it has become very apparent to the people that the alliance with the US is a one-way street. It gives the US extensive use of bases and facilities in Australia without providing the slightest real guarantee that the US will defend Australia from an aggressor. Between saving its own vital interests and coming to Australia's assistance, the US would certainly sacrifice Australia. There was even the possibility that in a potential conflict between Australia and some neighbouring countries the US might take the other side.

'It is true that in a world war, nuclear or conventional, no country can be sure it will not become involved. But how much greater is the likelihood if a country houses major bases and facilities for one of the main protagonists?

'We are told by Mr Hayden that through assisting the development of the MX missile we help to maintain the 'nuclear balance' and serve the cause of peace. Who can believe that by encouraging an ever spiralling mountain of weapons the world is a more peaceful place?

'We are also told by Mr Hayden that the stationing of US bases on our soil gives us leverage to promote peace and disarmament issues in Washington. Who can believe that by surrendering our sovereignty to the US we gain more influence with the US? Are not the countries with the best record of promoting world peace those which are not aligned to either superpower and which ban foreign bases from their soil?

- Independence and disentanglement from the war plans of the superpowers.
- The building up of home defence based upon the mobilisation of the people.
- Full support for a Nuclear Free Pacific
- Active support for the worldwide movement demanding that the superpowers commence real disarmament
- The promotion of friendly relations with all other countries on the basis of peaceful co-existence.



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HAVE FUN! **HAVE FUN!** **HAVE FUN!**

WEEK 25th Feb. - 1st Mar.

***AND HAVE FUN!**

If You Ignore The Homeless

They Don't Go Away

The following is an interview carried out with some of the people involved with the ACT Squatters' Union and the Northbourne Avenue squat. Michelle (M), Ian (I), Kath (K), Graham (G) and Sid (S) talk about the housing situation in Canberra, squatting and other forms of possible action people can take in changing the nature of housing.

WHAT'S THE HOUSING SITUATION LIKE IN CANBERRA FOR LOW-INCOME EARNERS AT THE MOMENT?

- I: Non-existent, basically.
- M: You just can't compete if you're on a low income.
- I: I think we've just gone above Sydney as the highest priced housing place in Australia. We're either just with them or just gone above them. Which is pretty amazing. The lowest vacancy rate of Australia . . .
- M: 0.6 of a percent vacancy rate on the private rental market. And what they recommend as a healthy vacancy is 3 percent.
- I: And we've yet to have the influx of at least 1500 building workers who are due to arrive this year.
- K: Not to mention all the new students starting in all the universities . . .
- M: And all the new public servants.
- I: And all the people who follow the building trade . . .
- G: And all the people that are going to move in to get jobs in all the new offices that they've just built.
- S: Can I just say something from my own experience. I've just moved to Canberra and I've spent most of the last two weeks looking for somewhere to live, and I've never, in any other town that I've moved to -
- M: . . . in four continents . . . (laughter)
- S: . . . found such difficulty in finding reasonably priced accommodation.
- M: It's because the market's so tight, it's just forced the prices right up. They can afford to charge really high rent because the demand is there, and they can also afford to be as choosy and discriminatory as they like with who they actually rent houses to. The more respectable and the more wealthy you are the more likely you are to be able to get a house, and if you're on the dole or unemployed or if you're young people in a group . . .
- K: Or if you're a student . . .
- I: Single parents . . .
- M: Then you just can't compete with that. And the only alternative to the private rental market and home ownership, which is completely out of the question, is public housing, and that has a two year waiting list . . . if you're eligible . . . and if you're under 18 you're not even eligible.

THE POOR HOUSING SITUATION IN CANBERRA SEEMS TO BE NOT ONLY A QUESTION OF NOT ENOUGH HOUSES, BUT ALSO ONE OF THE WAY HOUSING IS OWNED AND CONTROLLED. WHAT ARE SOME OF THE THINGS THAT NEED TO BE DONE TO CHANGE THE PRESENT SITUATION?

- I: Well, I mean we have NDCD (the National Capital Development Commission) - there's a start. We may

have to start looking at what they're doing. They obviously, in rezoning this area, haven't basically looked at the needs of residents of Canberra at all. They've looked at the . . . well, I'd even question this, they've looked at the needs of a handful of individuals who have very high business interests and I don't know what benefit that will have . . . The policing of residential lease-purpose clauses, or the policing of all lease-purpose clauses, I mean, that's non-existent basically. I think we can say, easily, that you can quite happily abuse your lease-purpose clause feeling quite safe that nothin's going to happen to you for doing it. So, go ahead, rip your house down, don't have anyone there, you're probably safe. What you do next is harass NDCD to re-zone the area. So, that's how you get around it . . .

K: Especially if you're rich.
 M: I think one of the ways that housing has got to move, particularly for low-income earners, is them starting to have some sort of control and power in the decision making process as to what type of housing they need . . . what style, and in what area, and what sort of social facilities are needed, and then also some control over what actually happens from the revenue that's gained from the housing. It (revenue) doesn't even re-circulate in the ACT. Rent from public houses goes back to Consolidated Revenue, goes back into Federal money, so there's not even a turnover here of money that comes from it. So that if you start to break it down to smaller units you start to have things like Co-ops, or at least public housing that's managed on a smaller and smaller scale, with tenant control of it. Then you can start to recycle the money, so in fact, you're extending the stock and giving people on low incomes the same sort of security of tenure and involvement in their housing that home owners do. But if you do it co-operatively it gets away from the whole home ownership trip, and the housing-for-profit, but it still retains some sort of control and security over your housing for long term, for as long as you want it. So that's a really exciting movement, you know, because it's taking the best things out of home ownership and leaving the worst things.

AND WHAT ARE SOME OF THE FORMS OF ACTION PEOPLE CAN UNDERTAKE TOWARDS THAT?

- M: There's a whole lot of things people can do, like squatting is a really obvious one. It's saying 'we don't care what you say, the fact that people need housing is more important than who owns it or who gets the rent from it'.
- I: Yeah, or 'we're not going to wait for you to get round to saying we can have our rights, we're going to take our rights ourselves'. And the other thing is that squatting should be accepted as a perfectly valid way to address housing problems. Not only does squatting put pressure on, it does supply homes for people, with houses that are, well, under our (squatters' union) policies anyway, going to waste. Like, the houses have been left for a certain amount of time and they're obviously not being used

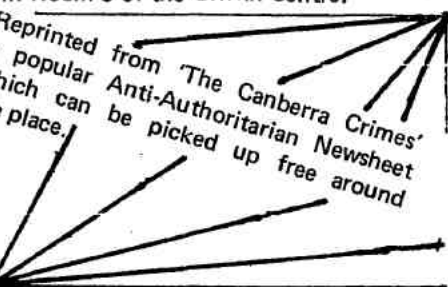
- for housing, so it is one of the positive things that's being done to address the housing problem and it should be seen as quite an acceptable thing to do. Hopefully, one day it will be made legal to squat too, under certain conditions.
- M: Like, you obviously need to reform the landlord and tenant ordinance, but the important thing is that people that are homeless need to feel that they can take some sort of action, direct action, themselves and you can't say to someone who's walking along the street with nowhere to live 'Oh, reform the landlord and tenant ordinance', like, you just need something that's more real to them.
- I: Squatting's a really good way of, on a really simple, basic level, taking control of something in your life that's wrong and is being denied to you, and addressing it and fixing it up. . . Basically Canberra is ignorant to what squatting's involved with. Like, our typical reaction was this reporter the other day coming in and saying 'Oh, it's clean' -
- K: . . . from the Canberra Times
- I: . . . when they expect squatters not to be this clean. I mean, that's really disgusting stuff, as though, if we haven't got a house of our own then we're obviously dirty, grotty, scummy people.
- M: Ratbags.
- I: And that's a really typical attitude. And one of the other big things we get all the time is 'Oh, but you don't pay rent', and stuff like that. I mean, people think that squatters are people who don't want to pay rent, basically. That their main interest is to get away with free housing, and I mean, that's not the interests of squatting. The aim of squatting is to get low-cost accommodation, affordable accommodation for people. So if you can afford rent, you pay it, on whatever scale you income is.
- K: 20 percent usually, is really ideal.
- I: And that's one of our policies, that you pay rent.
- G: If your income happens to be two-thirds the level of poverty, you can't really afford to pay that much.
- I: So one thing we're involved in is educating the people of Canberra, and we get heaps of support too. I don't think we've yet to strike someone who's turned around and said 'that's bad' or 'that's not good' or well, actually one person I know of did . . . the landlord of this place. (laughter)
- M: Funny that . . .
- I: But after that, I mean, we're getting people bipping their horns as they go past . . . anyone you talk to about it . . .
- M: The next-door neighbours are great. I had a little chat to the next-door neighbour tonight, he was saying 'Oh you know, is it OK?' . . . The other stuff people can do, like existing tenants, people who are either public housing tenants or private tenants, is organise as tenants, like tenants unions. That's also a really effective way of starting to make housing more suited to people instead of to bureaucracies, and it's been shown in heaps of other places that once tenants start to get together and talk about, well, 'this is unacceptable that this happens to us and that we're treated this way', and, 'that we don't have any childcare facilities' or 'that our roofs all leak', like, then it changes. People getting together and having

a united voice makes things different. It's such a powerful way of getting things changed, and the whole reason it doesn't change is that people do feel isolated and unconnected to each other, even though nine out of the ten problems they have are the same problems as the person next door. Those connections need to be made before the change can happen.

ANYTHING ELSE YOU'D LIKE TO ADD?

- K: You can do something about the conditions.
- M: That's our basic message.
- K: That's our message to everybody. You can fight. You can fight it, and sometimes it works. I mean, not all the time, but . . .
- I: When you do it with other people. You've got to do it with other people.
- K: Yeah, you've got to have supportive people around you.
- M: We're going to write a book. 'Squats and Gardens'. (much laughter)
- G: Certainly squatting is the most effective direct civil disobedience you can do.
- I: And it's not just to create trouble, it's done as a positive way of addressing the housing crisis.
- S: I think this has been covered already, but that if there was a major outbreak of squatting in the next couple of months in the ACT there'd probably be nothing as potent as that for putting a rocket under the authorities to really start looking at the housing situation and doing something about it. And also, while that outbreak is happening, people taking part in that movement, and not even just the people squatting but all their friends and supporters as well, building a co-operative network that's the basis for all sorts of different things. For example, co-operative housing. So it's working on those two fronts: shifting the authorities and building up the network.
- I: It's the basis of a community
- M: It's the basis for social change.

The establishment of the Northbourne Avenue squat has been one of the first actions of the newly formed ACT Squatters' Union. Anybody interested in getting involved with the Union, or wanting more information about its policies and possible future activities, should get along to one of their meetings, held every Wednesday at 12.30pm in Room 5 of the Griffin Centre.



Do you need somewhere to live? Are you prepared to help write a submission for a new housing scheme?

The Community Tenancy Scheme has just been initiated by the Housing Branch of the Department. Students are eligible to apply for low-cost medium to long term housing with secure tenure. Sounds great, doesn't it? We also need to find a suitable house. To find out more and become involved, contact Lesley Ward at the SA Office, (492444).

Reprinted from 'The Canberra Crimes' a popular Anti-Authoritarian Newsheet which can be picked up free around the place.

SEXUALLY HARASSED? WHERE TO GO FOR HELP

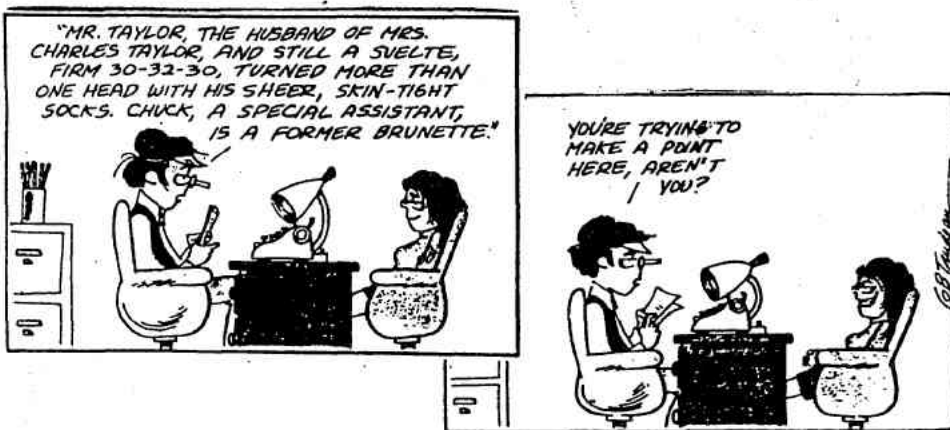
The development of policy and procedure to combat sexual harassment at the ANU has been the object of a great amount of activity during the past two years. The University Council has been considering recommendations made by Marion Sawyer in her commissioned report, 'Towards Equality of Opportunity: Women and Employment at the ANU', and has established an effective channel through which individuals who have been sexually harassed may follow up their grievances.

With the impetus provided by the Interim Committee on Sexual Harassment, a Sexual Harassment Panel consisting of eight staff members and two students has been organized.

According to the Education Collective of the Committee, there are many different types of sexual harassment. Some examples are:

The Collective recommends contacting people who are in a position to resolve the matter; for example, a resident fellow if the problem occurs in a hall or college, or a university counsellor. However, the Sexual Harassment Panel is now another viable alternative.

Complainants will be assured of the absolute confidentiality of any discussion (important, because an individual publicly accused of sexual harassment may bring a defamation action against their accuser) and their right to insist that no further action be taken without their consent. The Panel can assist the complainant by taking up to four steps: letting the complainant know her/his options, contacting the alleged harasser and discussing the problem, seeking resolution within the university, and, if mediation is un-



- Staring.** 'Aggressive' stare concentrating on breasts and hips.
- Sexual remarks.** Ordinary conversations and situations turn uncomfortable and embarrassing when comments with double meanings are made.
- Dirty jokes.** Describing sexual fantasies in front of women.
- Derogatory or demeaning remarks.** Commenting on breasts, bum. Using the words 'pet', 'love', 'sweet-heart' and so on.
- Touching.** Pinching, squeezing, tickling, hugging, kissing, massaging, putting things down women's shirts, snapping or undoing bra straps, bumping or brushing into women, leaning over them and breathing heavily when they are typing or reading.
- Sexual advances made out of sight.** In lifts, corridors, stairways — especially after hours when most building occupants have left.
- Open sexual harassment.** Asking women out and offering rewards such as flexible working hours, promotion, holidays or better marks. Open grabbing at women's breasts or between the legs, stroking her thighs or trying to kiss her.
- Rape, and sexual violence of all kinds.**

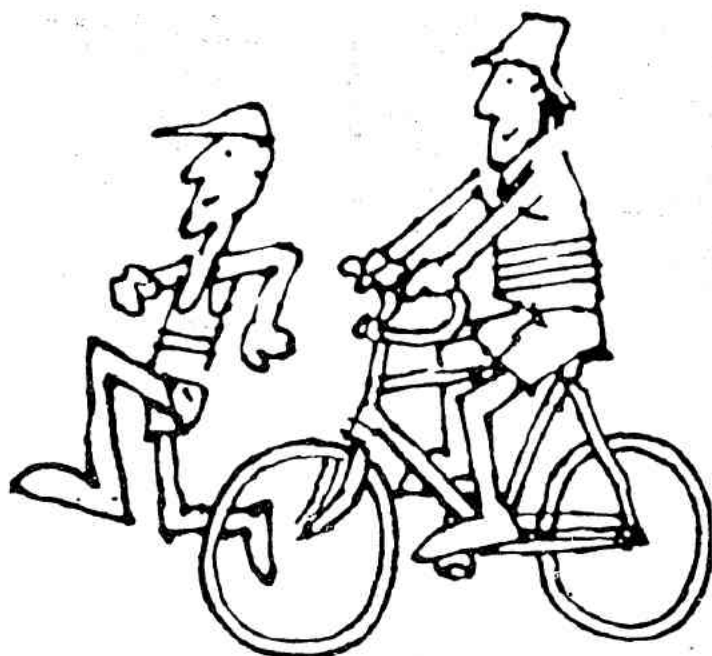
successful and the complainant agrees, supporting an approach to the Human Rights' Commission. This final step would be taken only in the event of the alleged harassment falling within the definition of sexual harassment given by S.28(3) of the *Sexual Discrimination Act*. This Act appears to cover only situations where a power relationship is involved and where the harassment 'would disadvantage [the complainant] in any way in connection with their employment or work...'

The Sexual Harassment Panel will begin operating shortly. Members may be contacted through the Sexual Harassment Phonenumber (49 3595). This line is also available for those who just wish to talk anonymously about incidents of sexual harassment.

P.S. At 4pm on Thursday 28 February (in O-Week) there will be films and discussion in the Haydon-Allen Tank on sexual harassment, its causes and what action can be taken against it. All interested people are welcome.



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Young Australian Democrats Lunch

A meeting will be held at lunchtime at the Young ADs Club table. Here is the format:

- 12.15pm — Introduction by Club Secretary, Catriona Vigor.
- 12.30pm — Dr Will Steffen will speak on NUCLEAR WINTER. He is a member of Scientists Against Nuclear Armaments. It is often thought nuclear war will mainly affect the northern hemisphere. In the long term nuclear winter could have more effect than blast/radiation. It results from the by-products of atomic blasts blocking out the sun. Computer models predict that if half the nuclear arsenals were used (i.e. 25,000 warheads) the northern hemisphere could drop in temperature 20-25 deg. C. for a few months. The effect in the southern hemisphere could be milder — but still a drop of 15-20 deg. C. could be expected. This would have a massive effect on the eco-system. Dr Steffen is a research scientist in Chemistry.

1.00pm — Gordon Walsh, MHA. Gordon Walsh's talk will focus on why the Australian Democrats are the only political party with the vision and moral courage to inspire young people. He will consider Australian Democrat initiatives in such areas as peace, uranium mining, environ-

mental protection, electoral reform, and reducing poverty. The talks should finish around 1.30pm

At the club table there will be the following:

- * Student Housing petition — to be presented to Susan Ryan — condemning lack of funding for Halls of Residence, and inadequate provision of student accommodation in general in Canberra.

- * Electoral enrolment cards — these are free from Post Offices and Electoral Offices. Many new students may not have enrolled — a House of Assembly election is scheduled for June 1985.

- * Club joining forms

- * List for persons who are interested in hearing more about the party to put their name on.

As I will be in Adelaide until Orientation Week (and am unsure where I will be staying during that week) students who wish to join the club (it is not necessary for Club members to join the Australian Democrats) should leave a message on Andrew Freeman's answering machine — 587411 — or write to him at PO Box 649 Belconnen 2617. He is convenor of the Young Australian Democrats in the ACT and will pass details on to me. They can also join at the Club table on Club Day.

?????!!!! ORIENTATION WEEK BANDS Falling Joys

CRYSTAL SET THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS DANCING



This year marks one hundred years since the continent of Africa was finally carved up by the European colonial powers at a conference in Berlin. One hundred and one years ago the territory of South West Africa was claimed by Germany — apart from the coastal enclave of Walvis Bay which had already been bagged by the British for their Cape Colony and is now part of South Africa. The name Namibia came later, derived from the Namib Desert which means 'enclosure' as it closed off the country from the sea as an almost impenetrable barrier, and the first European actually came up from the Cape in the early nineteenth century: first the Missionary (Methodists), then the trader, then the soldier!

Today Namibia is the last colony on the African continent — unless you count South Africa and the Western Sahara — and a bitter war for independence has been going on for almost twenty years, largely ignored by the rest of the world most of whom have never heard of it. The United Nations Council for Namibia is funding a conference on Namibia in Canberra from August 30th to September 1st to be opened by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and organised by CARE, the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation. Australia is a member of the Council of Namibia and other speakers at the conference will include representatives of the OAU, the government of New Zealand and the liberation movement, SWAPO of Namibia (SWAPO stands for South West Africa People's Organisation).

Land God made in anger

The Sa'an or Bushmen who were the original inhabitants of Namibia have a saying that 'when God made this land he must have been very angry'. Covering an area of 827,000 sq.kms — slightly larger than New South Wales — it has a population of little over a million, most of whom live in the north near the Angolan border. There are no perennial rivers in the country apart from those on the northern and southern borders, and the country is sealed off from the sea — apart from a couple of ports at Walvis Bay and Luderitz — by one of the world's driest deserts, the Namib. Indeed its northern half is known as the Skeleton Coast. To the east lies the Kalahari Desert running across into neighbouring Botswana.

Despite these handicaps it is the fourth wealthiest country in Africa in terms of mineral reserves, the coast teems with fish (or did), and cattle and the black karakul sheep graze on the Central Highlands and in the north. Great bulldozers plough the sand dunes in the south west corner around Oranjemund looking for diamonds which were first discovered in 1908, while the Rossing mine is the world's largest deposit of uranium in production. The corporations involved in mining the diamonds and uranium have their connections in Australia: De Beers CDM and the Anglo-American Corporation along with Rossing Uranium, a subsidiary of RTZ (Rio Tinto-Zinc) and in turn the parent body of CRA, Bougainville Copper, Comalco and the late Mary Kathleen Uranium.

Germany controlled the territory of South West Africa from 1897 to 1915, and managed to wipe out half the population in the area they supervised, having created a Police Zone to the north where the Ovambo people were confined, cut off from the rest of their people to the north by a straight line boundary drawn up by Germany and Portugal. A strip, 400kms long, connects the North East of the territory to the Zambesi River. This was detached from the Bechuanaland Protectorate by Great Britain so that the Germans could get down the Zambesi and up the East African coast to German East Africa, now Tanzania. Only later was

TERRORISTS OR FREEDOM FIGHTERS?

it discovered that impenetrable rapids made the Zambesi unnavigable, but by then the strip had been named after the German Chancellor, Count Leo von Caprivi. Thus were the boundaries of Africa determined and the East and West Caprivians remain part of Namibia to this day though ethnically closer to the Lozi in Zambia and the Bushmen of the Kalahari. They also host a massive South African air base at Katima Mulilo.

At one stage the Germans issued an Order of Extermination against the 80,000 Hereros (1904-5) because they resisted, and managed to wipe out all but 15,000 of them along with half of the Nama people who came to aid the Hereros.

South Africa occupied South West Africa on behalf of the Allies in the First World War and just as Australia acquired New Guinea and Nauru as a mandate from the League of Nations so South Africa took the mandate for South West Africa, more or less turning it into a fifth province of the Union. English-speaking and Afrikaaner settlers joined the 2,000 or so Germans who remained; today the white population of around 90,000 makes up about a eighth of the total population of Namibia. The blacks jokingly refer to them

TOWARDS AN INDEPENDENT NAMIBIA

as the three White Tribes for there is still little love lost between them, and a number of Germans have come out to settle with their predecessors, particularly ex-Nazis. Photos of Hitler were given out with the first Communion to young white Lutheran still fairly recently and neo-Nazi groups still flourish. One newsletter put out from Swakopmund — "Little Germany" — still bewails the defeat of the Third Reich and not surprisingly circulates in South America as well as Germany and South Africa.

This racism formed a firm basis for South Africa's relationship with its new mandate territory, which everyone assumed they would ultimately annexe. The Police Zone formed the base to operate the Contract Labour System from, bringing cheap black labour to work on the farms, in the mines, and with the fisheries. Still operating in a modified form it has been described as twentieth century slavery by one American judge.

After the Second World War the South

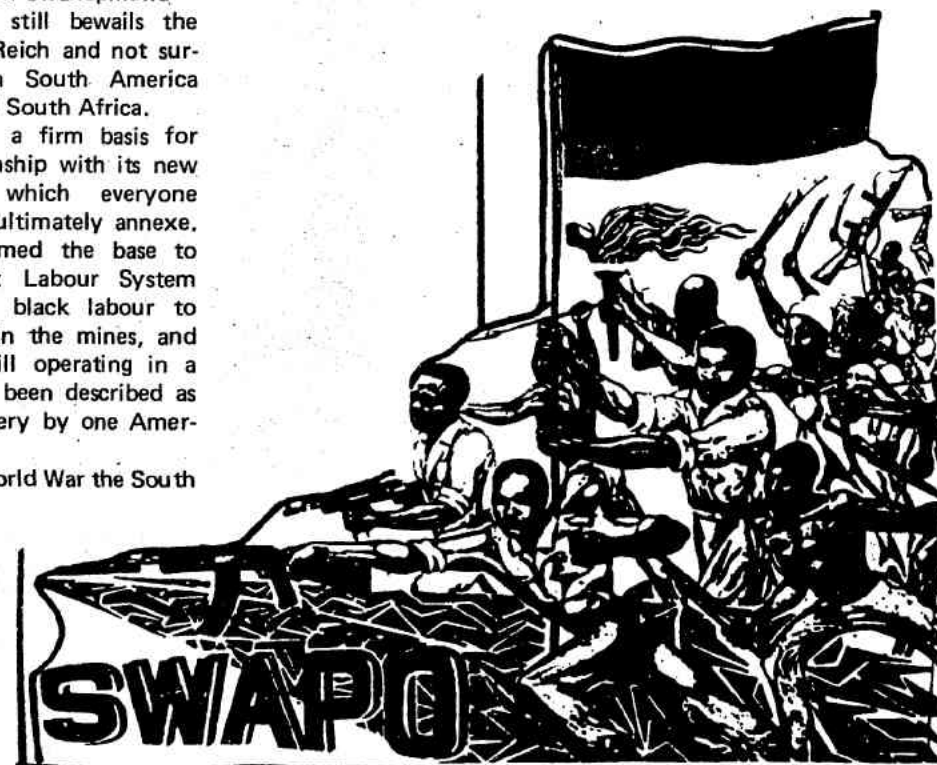
African government held a plebiscite in order to persuade the fledgling United Nations Organisation that the people of South West Africa were quite happy to become part of South Africa, when the UN sought to convert the old League mandates into Trusteeships. Everyone else had agreed — except South West Africa. The Herero, however, sent a white Anglican clergyman to the UN to register their objection and the Rev. Michael Scott took on the South African government singlehanded — and won. South Africa refused to convert the mandate — but did not annexe it either.

By the late 1950s cultural, student and nationalist organisations were beginning to coalesce, and in 1957 the Ovambo People's Organisation came into existence — converted two years later into SWAPO, the South West African People's Organisation. At first they advocated nonviolent resistance but after the six year legal case on the status of South West Africa at the International Court of Justice brought by Ethiopia and Liberia had proved a waste of time, SWAPO launched the armed struggle on August 26, 1966 — now Namibia Day.

At the same time the UN revoked the original mandate and set up the UN Council for Namibia as the only legal authority to administer the territory until independence. South Africa ignored the resolution and the Council of which Australia is now a member along with thirty other countries.

South Africa was forced to concede that Namibia — as it came to be called after 1968 — would ultimately get independence after the change of government in Portugal in 1974 which put Angola on the road to independence. Their tactic since then has been to try to promote a multi-racial centre party in Namibia to hand over power to which would effectively keep the country under their control. The first puppet organisation, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) collapsed, so they then created the MPC (Multi-Party Conference) which holds no credibility whatsoever. The vast majority of whites and blacks will have nothing to do with it. South Africa's problem is that all their specialists on Namibia have told them that in any free election SWAPO would win — overwhelmingly! Consequently independence has to be deferred — and all talks about talks about independence are just a stalling exercise which have now gone on for over ten years!

At the same time South Africa has been trying to overthrow the government of Angola by supporting UNITA, one of the original three liberation movements before 1974, which is largely based in the south and east of the country.



UNITA fought against the MPLA government of Angola in a civil war after 1975 when Angola gained independence and now almost completely depends on South Africa for support. UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, even turned up at the inauguration of the new President of South Africa, P.W. Botha.

At an international level, South Africa has sought to engage the United States in trying to establish a policy of linkage — if Angola will send its Cuban allies home, then South Africa will pull its troops out of Angola, stop supporting UNITA, and give independence to Namibia with free elections. Angola and the other Front-line states naturally reject this demand which is aimed at weakening the MPLA government and its support for SWAPO, and in their opinion, the Angolan situation is nothing to do with the situation in Namibia.

In the meantime South Africa has around 100,000 troops in Namibia making it the most heavily occupied country in the world! For nearly twenty years a hidden war has been waged with widespread killings, torture, rape and intimidation of the civilian population. Refugees going over the border to Angola have been attacked and to this day the SADF (South African 'Defence' Force) insists that they attacked the refugee camp at Kassinga because it was a SWAPO base — over 600 civilians were killed there, while others were taken captive to Namibia where they are still held seven years later.

Independent press reports are impossible to come by as the whole of northern Namibia and southern Angola is under military control. The truth leaks out through the churches and SADF soldiers who have deserted, sickened by the racism and indiscriminate violence.

Internally SWAPO has been allowed to function along with other political parties but always under heavy surveillance while the external wing of the party has been banned since the armed struggle was launched. Many SWAPO leaders have been jailed, tortured, beaten and harassed over the years or even disappeared — many are still in jail. Andimbo Toivo ja Toivo, the founder of SWAPO, was sentenced to twenty years in jail in 1968 but was released last year. The South Africans clearly hoped he would cause a split in SWAPO by challenging the current leadership under Sam Nujoma but their strategy backfired and today he works as SWAPO Secretary-General, amazingly strong after 16 years on Robben Island.

Structural Violence

South Africa remains in Namibia for two reasons. One is that if they relinquished control to SWAPO this would devastate the ruling National Party who would lose further political ground to the Right. The other reason is the resources of Namibia, in particular the diamonds and uranium. Without Western investment in Namibia, South Africa would be forced to relinquish control but while British, American, French, German and Canadian companies continue to invest there, they are safe in defying the UN and the world.

HERMAN JA TOIVO,
Founder Member of SWAPO, who has spent the last 15 years in prison.



The Churches

The vast majority of Namibians are Lutherans, Anglicans and Roman Catholics, and these churches have largely supported the freedom struggle over the last twenty years. They have paid the price with church workers killed, church hospitals and schools closed, congregations attacked, printing presses blown up, and expatriate church workers deported, including three Anglican bishops between 1968 and 1975. If they had been deported from a socialist state we would never have heard the end of it but what prayers were offered in Australia for Bishop Mize Bishop Winter or Bishop Wood?

Terrorists or Freedom Fighters?

SWAPO is frequently accused of being a terrorist organisation controlled by Moscow. To oppose SWAPO means opposing Moscow's grand plan of controlling Southern Africa and its mineral resources, thus bringing the West to its knees! (A convenient argument which ignores the Soviet-South African connection through gold and diamonds, and Soviet support for the losing side in Zimbabwe during the independence struggle there — ZAPU).

The Soviet bloc certainly supplies SWAPO with weapons because no-one else will, but South Africa supplies UNITA and the West manages to ignore its own arms embargo on South Africa; one SWAPO member quoted Winston Churchill who said that he would take

arms from the devil himself if it meant he could defeat Hitler. The leaders of white South Africa are men who openly supported Hitler during the Second World War so SWAPO asks curiously why we celebrate as heroes those who resisted Hitler but refer to SWAPO supporters as terrorists?

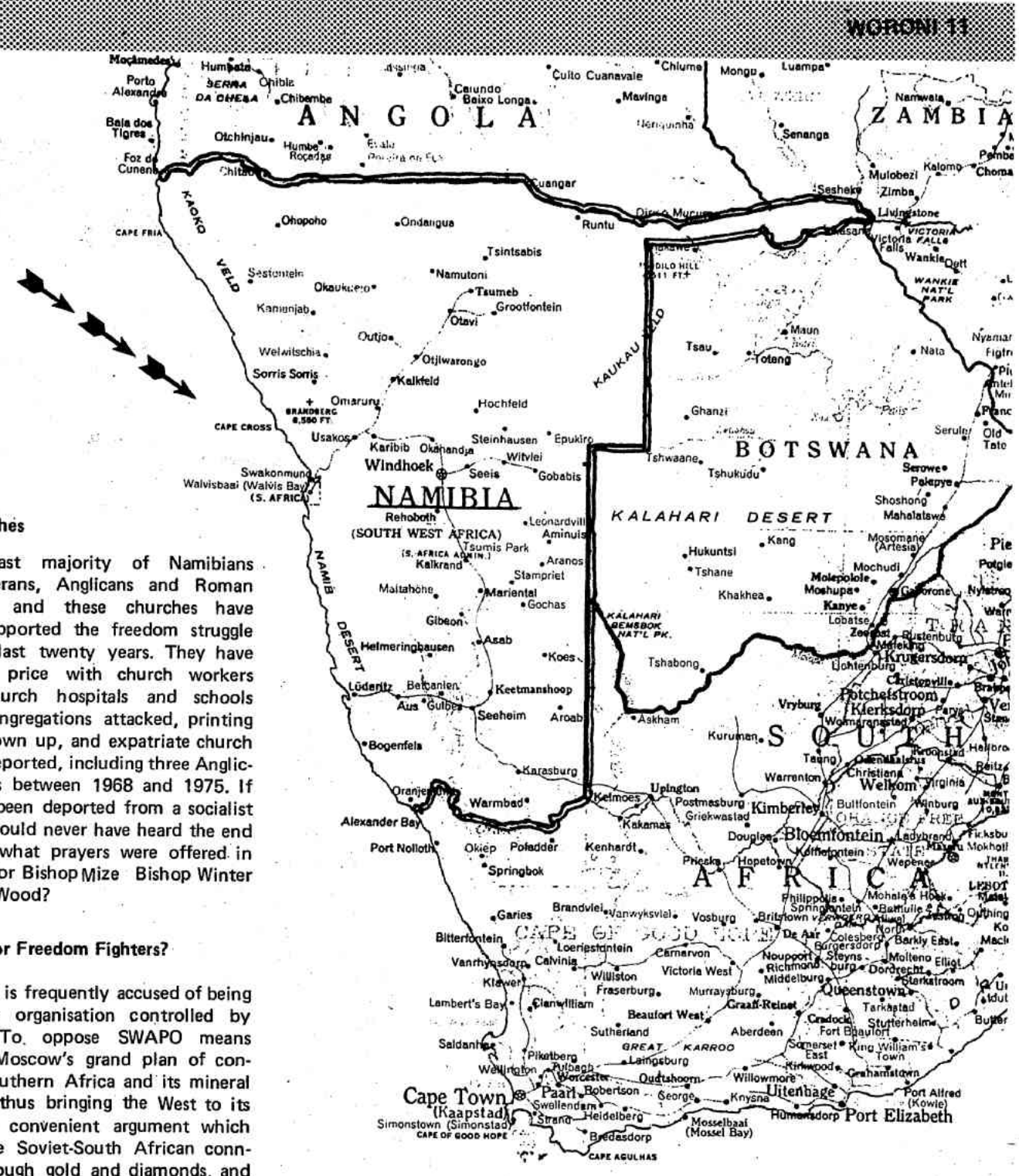
If the Western world really believed in democracy and self-determination then Namibia would be an independent country and the Soviet Union would pose no threat to Southern Africa. If there is a Soviet threat, then the West only has itself to blame.

Australia speaks out strongly for Namibian independence but refuses to break Western ranks by operating sanctions, providing adequate scholarships at secondary and tertiary level to train Namibian students for their future, or breaking links with white South Africa. We are the ones who uphold violence. If we did not do so, then SWAPO would not have had to take up the armed struggle.

For more information about Namibia or the conference contact the Luthuli Group at PO Box 1822, GPO Canberra 2601.

Peter D. Jones

Peter D. Jones has worked in support of the independence struggle in Namibia since 1968. He visited the country in 1974.

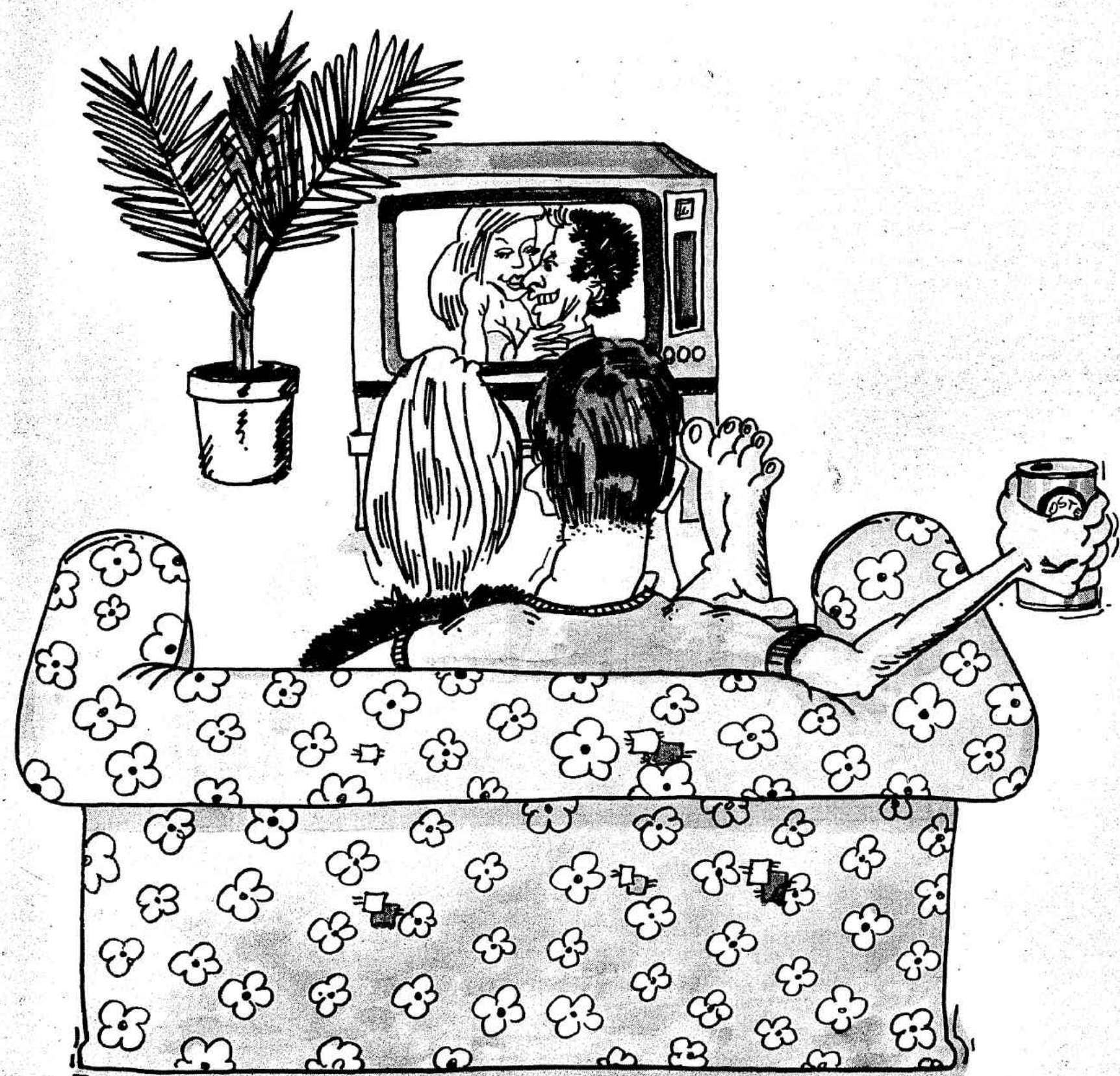


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“STILL WAITING FOR MY COUNTRY”

1984 has been the year of the backlash against the movement for Aboriginal Land Rights in Australia. We have seen a well orchestrated, massively funded, national campaign led by the mining and pastoral industries, aided and abetted by the evangelising zeal of the League of Rights succeed in eroding public support.

The question which is usually overlooked in the current debate is: How effectively did the Commonwealth Aboriginal Land Rights (N.T.) Act for 1976 provide for the land needs of the Aboriginal people of the Northern Territory?

The short answer to that question is that the Act did not go far enough. Certainly it allowed for the existing Aboriginal reserves to be handed over and held under Aboriginal title. The Act also allowed some large areas of vacant Crown land to be claimed through proving traditional ownership in a court of law. But what about the Aboriginal people whose traditional country is still held by Europeans under pastoral leases, or in national parks or in towns?

Although the work of Justice Woodward and the Gibb Committee in the years 1973 to 1975 recommended that the Act should make some provision for these people to claim land, the final version of the Land Rights Act brought in by the Fraser Government offered them nothing. Powerful vested interest groups such as the NT pastoral industry had seen to it that provisions for Aboriginal people on pastoral properties or in towns to make needs claims for excisions would not be part of the Act.

These Aboriginal people are no strangers to the station owners. Aboriginal labour, mostly obtained without due reward, built these stations and kept them going. The advent of award wages and greater mechanisation in the pastoral industry has meant that these same Aboriginal people are no longer wanted or needed.

Despite a history of violent dispossession, harrasment, exploitation and government indifference, Aboriginal people on pastoral leases have held firm and their desire to continue to occupy their traditional lands has strengthened eneg. So too has the powerful impetus from people removed from their lands by government policy to live in towns and settlements to return and live upon their traditional country.

Given this, it is not surprising that Aboriginal groups in the NT who could not claim their land under the Land Rights Acts general provisions readily grabbed the opportunity to claim stock routes and reserves when it was discovered that such areas were available for claim. Faced with refusals from pastoralists and lack of support from government, traditional owners instructed the Central and Northern Land Councils to press these claims as the only available means to gain secure title to some of their traditional land.

The reaction from the pastoralists and the NT government has been predictably hostile.....culminating in two recent bills before the NT parliament, namely the Vesting of Lands Bill and the Community Living Areas Bill.

The Federal Minister Clyde Holding began by speaking about the need for the Commonwealth to introduce legislation to provide Aboriginal people with land on pastoral leases. He has now abandoned such thoughts and is content to support the NT government's legislation. It is the easy way out for a Minister who seems to have learnt the great rule of Aboriginal Affairs Ministers in Australia - never tackle conservative State governments on matters that affect the rights of Aboriginal people. Leave it to Joh, leave it to Everingham.

The NT bill could cause great tension and division among Aboriginal people. By favouring residence ahead of traditional ownership visiting stockmen are considered eligible applicants whilst dispossessed descendants of traditional owners are ignored. This could lead to a situation where the eligible people won't apply because they fear going against Aboriginal land holding law whilst the right people under Aboriginal law can't apply because under the terms of the bill they are ineligible.

Further to this, the NT bill gives great discretionary powers to the Minister in determining the fate of applications. He is answerable to no-one and is not

obliged to explain or justify his decisions. Despite the composition of the tribunal to assess applications which allows for a Land Council representative to sit alongside a judge and pastoral industry representative the power of the NT minister can only cause great anxiety amongst Aboriginal people. The NT government does not have a good record in supporting Aboriginal rights.

Mr Holding has gone further. He has told the Land Councils to withdraw all of their stock route claims and go along with the NT Community Living Areas Bill in the interests of 'co-operation and conciliation'. Nice words, but what do the Aboriginal people get for their part of the deal?

They may get a piece of legislation that is inadequate and potentially divisive. The current version of the Community Living Areas Bill offers no guarantee that all groups with pressing needs will obtain some land.

Under this bill, applicants must establish that they live upon, or have lived upon the land at some time. This may be difficult for people whose parents were forced off the land before they were born. The Land Rights Act has rightfully acknowledged such people to be legitimate traditional owners. The NT Community Living Areas Bill only talks about 'residents'. It conspicuously and deliberately avoids any acknowledgement of traditional ownership under Aboriginal law.

So far the Land Councils have not acceded to Mr Holding's demand to drop the stock route claims in favour of the NT legislation. The response by Aboriginal traditional owners in the Central Australian area is clear. They want the return of their traditional land.

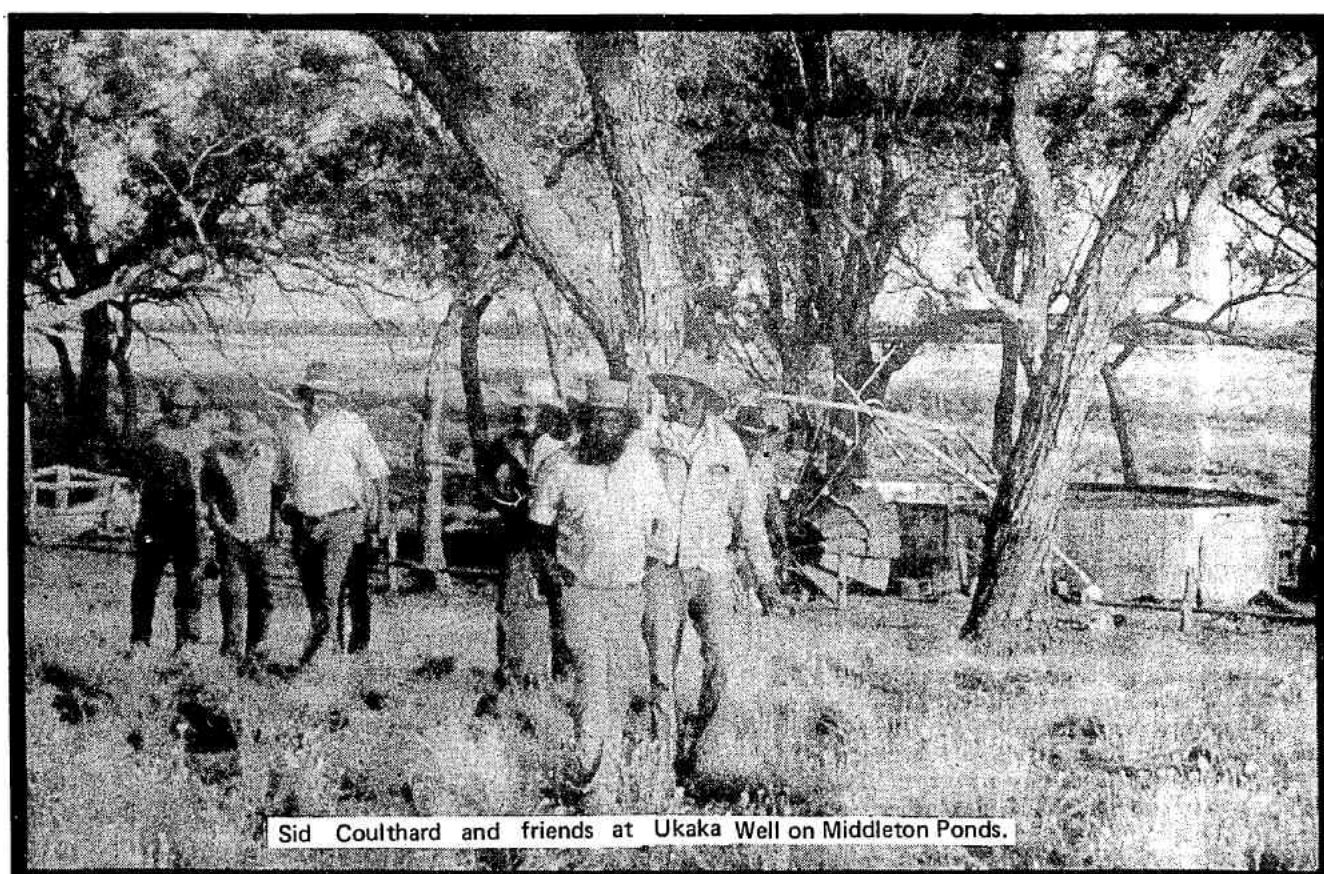
They are realistic enough to know that they won't get much of it back. They are also realistic enough to know that unless they maintain their determination to achieve proper legislation that is in accordance with Aboriginal culture and law then they could end up with nothing.

The stock route claims are their foot in the door for gaining some land rights. Mr Holding is asking them to take their foot out of the door and trust that the new Chief Minister, Mr. Tuxworth, won't slam it in their faces. They don't want promises.....they want land.

The NT Cattlemens Association is strongly lobbying the government to tighten up the provisions in the Community Living Areas Bill relating to eligibility and the size of the land to become available.

The Central and Northern Land Councils are determined to see that legislation is enacted which can be genuinely seen to meet the real needs of Aboriginal people. The fate of the legislation is uncertain.

As Albert Morton at Amaroo said.....'I'm still waiting for the government to take notice - I've got my law but I'm still waiting for my country'.



Sid Coulthard and friends at Ukaka Well on Middleton Ponds.

Without any legislative support to press their claims many Aboriginal groups in the Northern Territory can justifiably feel that they are the forgotten people. The Act abandoned them to their own devices.

These two bills represent a belated recognition on the part of the NT government that the needs of dispossessed Aboriginal groups in the NT will not simply go away. They also represent an acknowledgement that the tactic of claiming stock routes and reserves carried out by the Land Councils under the instruction of traditional owners has been successful in forcing the government to act.

Both the NT and Commonwealth government want a simple solution to the problem. The Vesting of Lands Bill removes the stock routes and reserves and other public purpose land from the realm of the Land Rights

Act and renders it unclaimable. The Community Living Areas Bill purports to provide a way for Aboriginal groups to satisfy their land needs.

One of these has been to approach the cattle station owners and simply ask for a piece of land to be excised from the pastoral lease. This approach has been assisted by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and can only be said to have produced less than inspiring results. Some pastoralists have conceded just the bare minimum - an area of 1 square mile or 1 square kilometre as a grand gesture of goodwill. These are popularly referred to by Northern Territory Aborigines as 'little matchbox', where government funded programmes have provided the bare necessities of water, health care and education.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

FRIDAY - THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS from Sydney ☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

8 until late , UNI BAR ☆☆☆☆☆

N.B. NO STUDENTS That's the way lecturers like it.

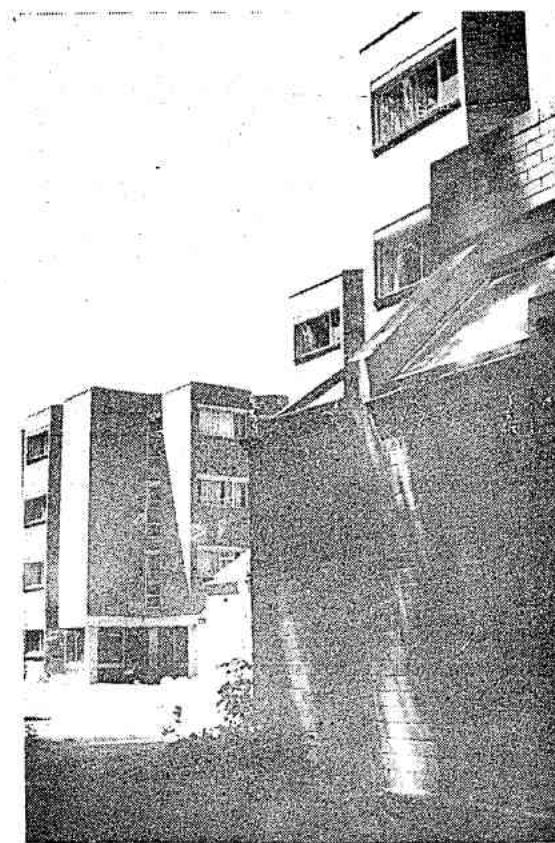
WORONI'S
WONDERFUL
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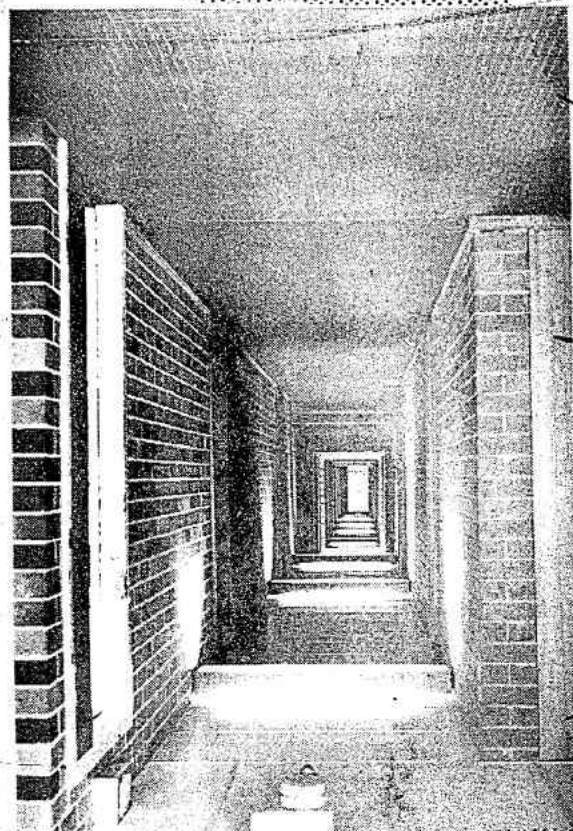
- A picturesque scene of the banks of Sullivan's Creek that gives no indication of the stench or the exciting new life-forms currently mutating within.



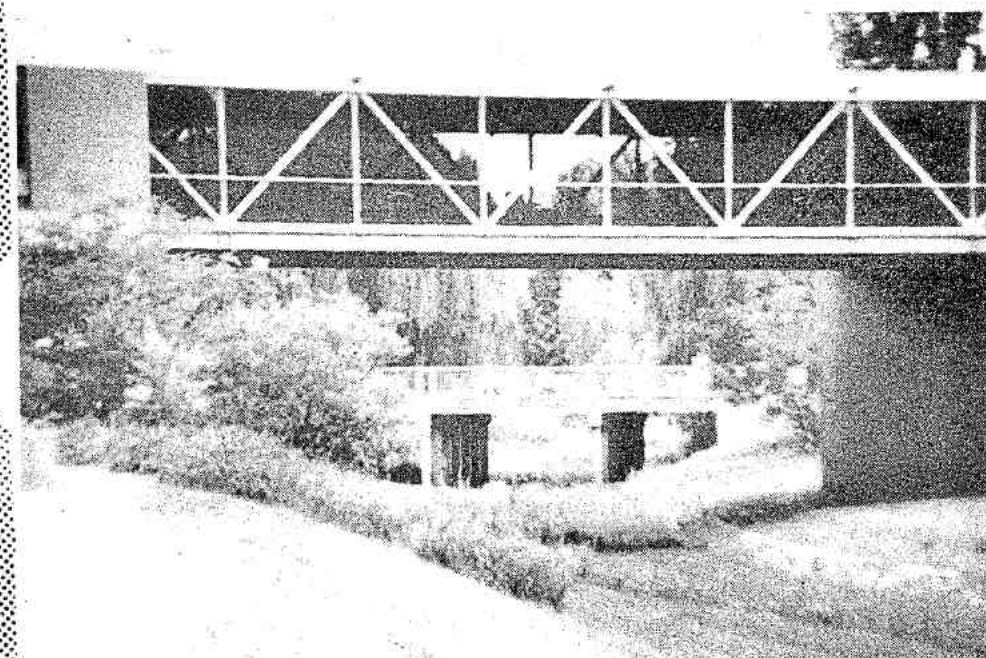
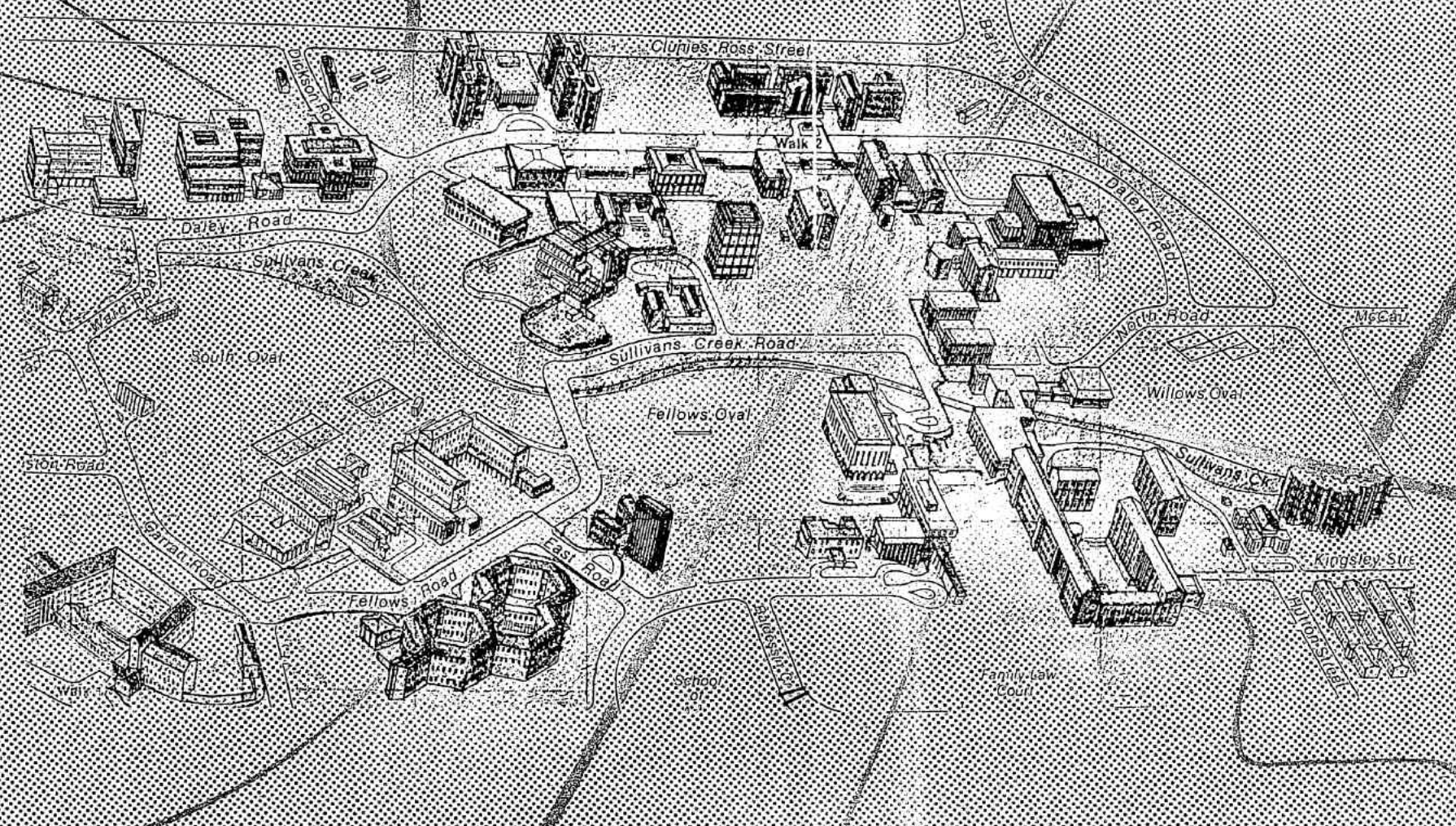
- Chemistry Lecture Theatre caught lurking behind trees waiting to gobble up unsuspecting students on their way to less painful pursuits.



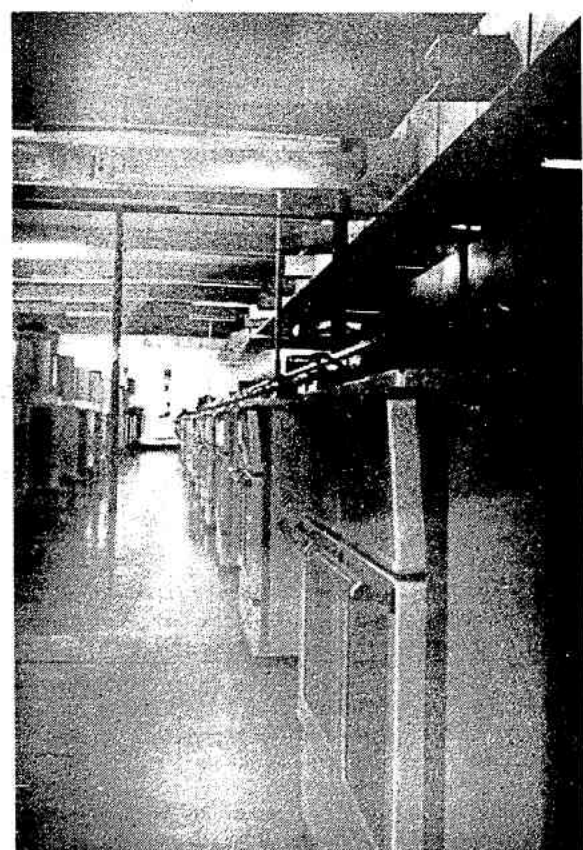
- Toad Hall
Recent efforts to demolish this edifice were halted after urgent pleas from the union bar management.



- John 23rd or Ursula or Burgmann
They all look the same to us



- The 'Bridge' - A structure linking the Bar and the Sports Union. Why??



A lot of stoves



- The Library - one of the invaluable places to assist you in your studies



The Bar - another invaluable study aid
[N.B. There are two ways to approach this edifice -
WALKING - after an hour's study or so
CRAWLING - after a few hours study
(also a good way to leave)]



Christians on Campus

EVANGELICAL UNION

1985
ECUMENICAL
COMMENCEMENT
SERVICE

SPEAKER: TONY WILMOTT, student worker from Africa.

The Chancellor will give the reading.

Friday 15th March 1.10pm
John XXIII Chapel
Staff & Students Welcome

E.U. is a group of Christian students at ANU consisting of students from all faculties, years, denominations and backgrounds. Our meetings and activities are open to all. The letters 'E.U.' stand for 'Evangelical Union', which means that we're biblically based, (and not raving heretics!) E.U. is a student-organised group for students and our three aims are:

- To present students with the Christian gospel and to lead them to a personal relationship with Jesus Christ.
- To strengthen Christians in their faith and witness
- To encourage students to devote their lives to the service of Christ in the vocation to which he directs them, and to present them with the challenge of missionary service.

We meet every *Thursday lunchtime* 1-2pm in Haydon-Allen G2 to hear a minister or someone qualified to speak on issues relevant to Christians. There are fortnightly *Friday Night Meetings*, 7.30-10.30pm in the Ursula College Music Room which are informal times of bible-study, discussion, singing and fellowship.

Small groups called 'cell' groups meet once a week, usually in the Chaplain's Office (next to Union Shop), for prayer and bible-study. We have weekly *Prayer meetings* in the Chaplain's Office, and the occasional Houseparty (camp).

Our O-Week activities include a 'hotdog-cue', a car tour of Canberra - 'L' Automobile aventure Extraordinaire' lunchtime meetings and a Friday Night meeting, see O-Week Programme for details. Come along and meet lots of friendly people.

CONTACTS: for more information -
Diane Parish Ph.887819, Ryan Dunch
540686, Diane Robinson 491946,
Robert Wilson, Bruce Hall.

First Term Programme:

Thurs. 7 Mar
14 Mar The Grace of God
21 Mar
28 Mar
4 Apr Christians and the Church
11 Apr Personal Relationships
18 Apr Prayer
2 May: Prayer-missions

Can we really believe that Jesus returned to life three days after he had been brutally beaten, nailed to a cross, lavishly embalmed in graveclothes and placed in a stone tomb the one opening of which was securely closed by a large boulder beside which Roman troops stood guard?

To believe he did rise appears sheer nonsense to most of us. It simply cannot stand up to reason. But intellectual honesty, if nothing else, ought to compel us to examine critically the evidence for and arguments against such a proposition. If we can disprove this occurrence we can assert that Christianity is really a fraud, a myth foisted on the world by a group of consummate liars.

THE STORY

The biblical narratives of the resurrection which most secular historians accept as being reliable, tell how the body, bound in linen cloths and 100 lbs of spices was placed in the tomb and a Roman guard stationed outside the sealed entrance. Three days later several women came to the tomb to further anoint the body. Upon arrival at the tomb they discovered that the stone had been moved, the body had vanished but the graveclothes appeared undisturbed. They fetch the other disciples who verified the women's findings. Later in the day they met a man, healthy and happy, who claimed and proved himself to be the same Christ they had hitherto followed. In the next forty days he appeared on at least ten occasions to many people, including one group of five hundred. Within seven weeks Jerusalem was seething with a new religion based upon the premise that the Jesus who had been crucified was alive and in fact the Son of God. The disciples became missionaries to the entire world. The religion spread despite efforts to exterminate it by savage persecution. And in one way or another, followers of this risen God continue to abound throughout the world.

FOUR CRITICAL PROBLEMS

A satisfactory answer to the resurrection must explain why the tomb was empty, why the graveclothes were undisturbed, whether the claims that Christ was seen alive are credible and what caused the change in the disciples' personalities.

Christianity
-Rot or WOT?

Two hundred years ago an Italian scholar, Venturini, propounded the theory that Jesus did not die, but was only in a swoon, and after reviving within the cool atmosphere of the tomb, removed the stone and eluded the guards so as to escape. To accept this theory we have to believe that Jesus was able to survive despite the agony of the trial, flogging, crucifixion, stabbing, embalment in the tomb, lack of food, warmth and treatment of his wounds. We must also accept the proposition that he performed the superhuman feat of moving the stone without disturbing the guard outside, and then appear well and joyful to the disciples on the same day.

Others suggest that thieves may have stolen the body. But this theory fails to explain why they would want the body without the graveclothes, and how they too, moved the stone without disturbing the guards.

Maybe the disciples secretly moved the stone and removed the body. This is the most sensible theory but for a significant psychological problem. The bulk of the disciples' subsequent preaching was that Jesus had risen and was alive. Further, many of them were imprisoned, stoned, burned and hideously murdered. Is it conceivable that so many would have been prepared to go to such an extent simply to promulgate a fairy-tale, a planned falsehood? Maybe the disciples were deceived, but we cannot doubt their sincerity. Hypocrites and martyrs are not made of the same stuff.

The fourth explanation is that the Roman or Jewish authorities removed the body. Certainly nothing would have been more useful to their cause than to remove the body of Jesus. But if they had done this, why did they not produce the body a few weeks later when the city was aflame with this new religion which was in direct opposition to the status quo? The disciples accused the authorities with Jesus' crucifixion and this infuriated the High Priest. A public statement together with a display of the corpse would certainly have been enough

to smother the new religious tide. But, they were silent...

BUT, WHAT OF THE GRAVECLOTHES

According to Jewish custom, bodies were wrapped in spice-covered linen, the face and neck being left bare. Thus the body and head were wrapped separately. If the body were removed from the graveclothes by vaporization, (being transmuted into something new and different) it would be expected that the clothes, under the heavy weight of spices, would have collapsed in two separate bundles. This is exactly what the disciples



discovered when they entered the tomb - the clothes collapsed and the head napkin slightly removed from the other bundle.

THE RESURRECTION, AN HALLUCINATION?

Some critics claim that the appearances of Jesus after His 'alleged' resurrection were psychic phenomena or hallucinations. Of course, hallucinations which are the apparent perception of an external object when no such object is present, are quite common. They are usually associated with neurotic or psychotic persons and modern medicine informs us that they obey certain laws.

First, only certain types of people are normally liable to such experiences, the more highly sensitive types, and even then, they generally have these experiences in the evening, night or early morning, but seldom in the day-time. However, as we have seen, Jesus is alleged to have appeared to a crowd of five hundred, to smaller groups as well as to individuals. Could all of these have been hallucinations, especially when He appeared in a variety of places at different times, in a room one evening, on a lake fishing trip one morning, on an afternoon walk in the country and during daylight in the mountains?

Second, hallucinations are highly individualistic since they emanate from the subconscious mind of the recipient. No two persons could have identical hallucinations unless their subconscious minds were identical. This law would appear to discredit the possibility of the experiences of these various groups being hallucinations.

Third, hallucinations are generally the culmination of desire or event, long expected and not unmediated. A lonely mother may have so longed for the return of her run-away son that she actually believes she sees him. But all the facts emphasise that the disciples were far from expecting to see Christ alive. On the contrary they were a very sad, dejected, and thoroughly defeated group.

The more carefully it is studied, the more difficult it becomes for us to explain these experiences as hallucinatory.

WHAT'S ON FOR WOMEN AT ANU?



WOMEN ON CAMPUS
Welcomes women to ANU. Look for the stall on Market Day - information about sexual harassment, rape, women's studies, and activities for women in Canberra.

wednesday

2.00 **Women and Maths Group.** Women studying maths often find themselves a small minority. Why? What influence do schools have on women's choices? Do we get discouraged at uni? What goes on in our classrooms?

The women and Maths Group welcomes new students and invites interested women to a gathering before the Introductory Lecture. Tea and coffee will be provided.



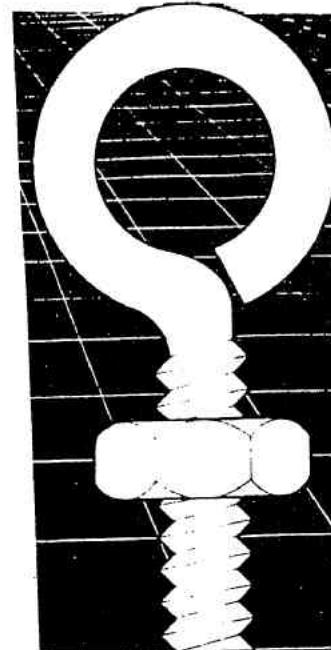
4.00

WOMEN ON CAMPUS offering wine and cheese, discussion of plans for 1985 and a chance to meet other women on campus. In women's Common Room behind the Knotholes Bar. Come and say 'hello' and remember: Women on Campus meets every Wednesday at 1pm in the Women's Room. All women welcome.

WOMEN ON CAMPUS



O-WEEK



thursday

12.30-1.30 **WOMEN AND SCIENCE EVENT.** Lunch provided, Rm. G19 A.D. Hope Building (Human Sciences Common Room)

The group meets for lunch every second Thursday, 12.30-1.30, in the Human Sciences Common Room, G19, A.D. Hope Building. The next meeting will be on Thursday 7 March.

4.00-5.00 **Anti Sexual Harassment Group**
A film and discussion in the Haydon-Allen Tank on the problem of sexual harassment - what it is and ways of combatting it.

5.00-6.00 **SISTERHOOD OF STEEL**
Slick cabaret act in Knotholes Bar.



7.30 **WOMEN'S QUIZ NIGHT** - Knotholes Bar. Sharpen pencils and wits for an evening of fun and surprises
Creative and silly answers well rewarded!

BECAUSE our work is never done and underpaid or unpaid or boring or repetitious and we're the first to get the sack and what we look like is more important than what we do and if we get raped it's our fault and if we get bashed we must have provoked it and if we raise our voices we're nagging bitches and if we enjoy sex we're nymphos and if we don't we're frigid and if we love women it's because we can't get a 'real' man and if we ask our doctor too many questions we're neurotic and/or pushy and if we expect community care for children we're selfish and if we stand up for our rights we're aggressive and 'unfeminine', and if we don't we're typical weak females and if we want to get married we're out to trap a man and if we don't we're unnatural and because we still can't get an adequate safe contraceptive but men can walk on the moon and if we can't cope or don't want a pregnancy we are made to feel guilty about abortion and ... for lots and lots of other reasons, we are part of the women's liberation movement. Join us by contacting your campus women's group.

MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 1PM IN THE WOMENS ROOM

?????!!!! **ORIENTATION WEEK**
Whether you're a NEW... or a not so new STUDENT, there's something for everyone

GAYS ON CAMPUS

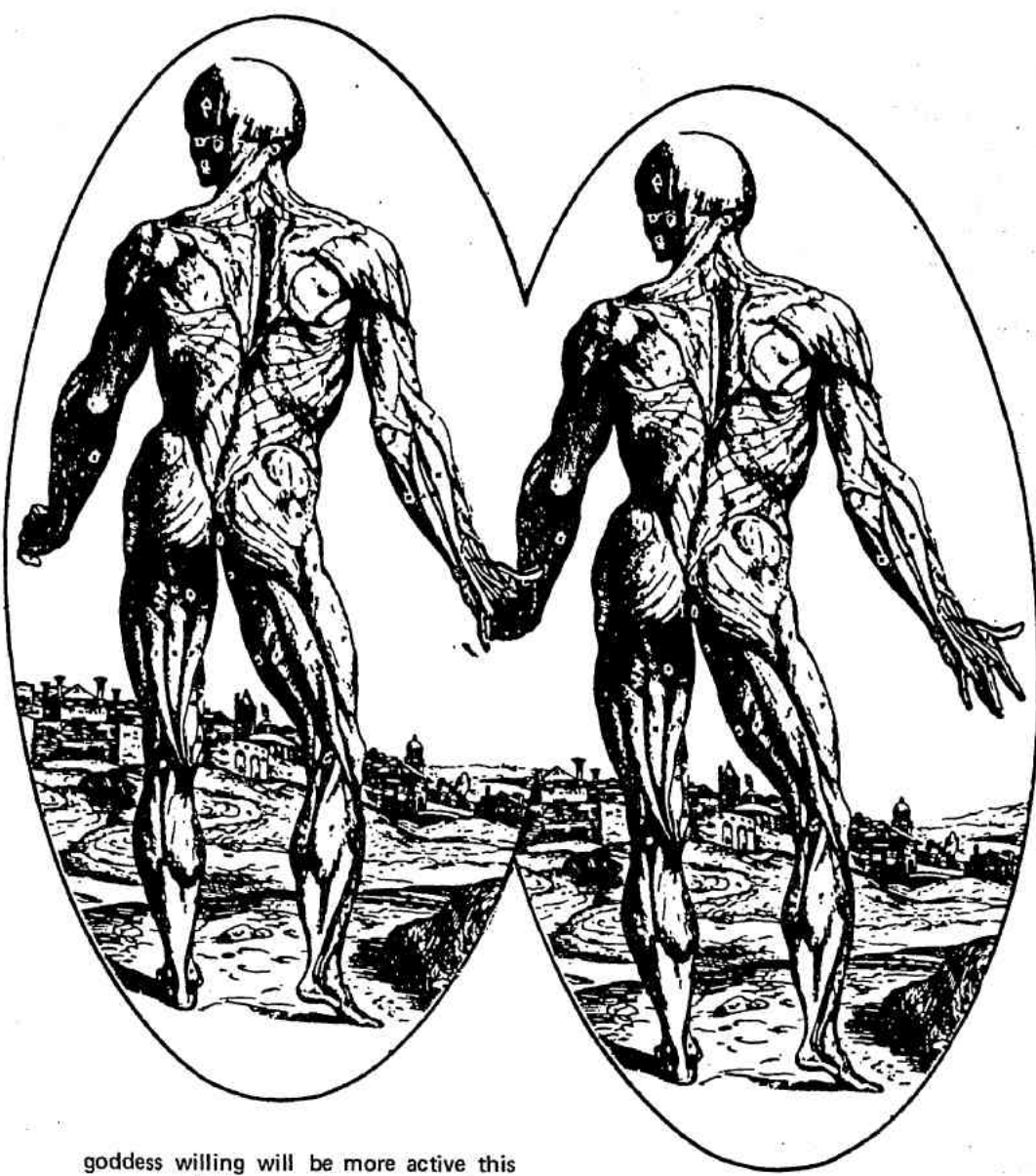
Coming to university for the first time is both a frightening and exciting experience. Frightening because the old accepted routines and mores of secondary school are replaced with something both mysterious and dangerous, exciting because of the promise of personal liberation. For many of us university is the first taste of living away from our parents and peer groups which is a fairly scary experience, especially if you are gay.

Those readers who currently identify themselves as heterosexual should not switch off at the mention of 'deviant' sexuality; this article is as much intended for their education (whatever that means) as any other group. Gay adolescents have many problems with coming to terms with their sexuality, not the least of which is fear of alienation from their friends; having at least one gay-aware friend can be invaluable.

The most difficult problem gay adolescents have is getting access to accurate information about gay issues which will enable them to form positive self images. Think about the appalling amount of anti-gay jokes and statements in your immediate environment; if similar statements were made about blacks or wimmin, imagine the immediate uproar, yet we blithely accept statements from our so-called community leaders that gay people are a bunch of malicious deviants roaming the countryside donating blood in order to kill babies.

In this atmosphere it is not difficult to understand why many decide to postpone coming out indefinitely and pass for straight. If you are gay, but haven't met any openly gay people, then uni is an ideal place to do so. University, (at least superficially) is more able to accept so-called deviant behaviour (as long as you're discreet and not too vocal about it) which is why many people's first contact with gay groups is on campus.

Coming out is a powerful and traumatic experience and going to a gay group for the first time, even in fairly non-threatening circumstances, is a fairly frightening experience. There will be a gay group on campus this year, which,



goddess willing will be more active this year and fairly easy for new people to slot into. This year we hope to organise more social events (bushwalks, parties, movies etc.) and try to present positive gay images around campus.

It is quite easy to meet other gay people in Canberra; there is a gay radio program on 2XX(1008 on the AM dial, just to the left of 2CA [how appropriate]) on Monday nights from 9-10pm; you can ring up Gay Contact, a gay information and counselling service, on 472626 between 6.30 and 8pm on Friday and Saturday evenings; gay films are shown at the H.C. Coombs Theatre (the same venue as Film Group screenings), the next film will be shown on

March 30th at 8pm and last but not least, you can come and say hello to the people at the GOC stall on Market Day (Wednesday of O-Week). If you feel shy about such a public meeting place, the best time to come over is just as we have packed up, as there won't be any intimidating crowds to stare at you. Hopefully you will decide to come out in '85 and join our group.

Peter Johnston
on behalf of Gays on Campus

N.S.W. EDUCATION ACTION NETWORK -CHILD OF A.U.S.

WHAT IS NSWEAN?

The Network is a dynamic coalition of Student Organisations from post-school campuses in NSW. It is run on a day to day basis by its Co-ordinator under the direction of monthly Network Committee meetings (comprising delegates from each member campus). The Committee itself decides all NSWEAN activities. Network meetings provide a focus for inter-campus communication, vital for the effective work of Student Organisations.

NSWEAN's FORMATION:

NSWEAN was formed in August 1984. After the Australian Union of Students discontinued its activities in NSW, many campuses — particularly country and smaller campuses — felt it was essential for inter-campus communication and co-ordination of activities to continue. At least while a new national student organisation is being rebuilt NSWEAN will continue to resource and co-ordinate student action and education information exchanges on a state based level. Already many member campuses, representing over 30,000 students, actively participate in The Network.

NETWORK ACTIVITIES:

Since its inauguration, The Network has been the only student organisation to have successfully co-ordinated cross-campus action on a wide range of issues, including Peace Rallies and Anti-Racism campaigns, opposition to overseas students' fees and the introduction of tuition fees for post-school education, Women In Unions and Skills Conferences.

From The Network's central office in Sydney NSWEAN can provide access to information on a range of education and other issues such as: child care, library hours, student representation, teacher education, curriculum and course structure, health and welfare, etc.

'NETWORK' PROCESSES

One of the major objectives of our organisation is to act as a central resource base and co-ordination point to extend and promote the interests of students in NSW. 'Networking' involves building contacts and exchanging ideas, resources, campaign strategies and other info to enable the effective co-ordination of research, campaign and other activities. Through regular meet-

ings, newsletters, forums, conferences and campaigns NSWEAN aims to extend The Network — to assist Student Organisations in addressing the problems students face today.

Many issue-based groups participate in NSWEAN: networks addressing Women's, Peace, Anti-Racism and International issues as well as Education Action. The Network's contacts and resources extend to Student Organisations in other states, community groups, other educational institutions, media groups and the trade union movement.

NETWORK MEMBERSHIP

Any NSW campus Student Organisation is eligible for full membership of NSWEAN, which entitles them to full access to Network resources and activities as well as Network Committee voting rights. Membership fees are variable and the Committee takes into

account the financial situation of Student Organisations.

Associate membership is open to other groups, including those active in education-related areas other than the student movement. This entitles such organisations/groups to participate in Network meetings and activities and receive a regular newsheet listing available resource and current activities.

CONTACTING THE NETWORK:

Write to: Bron Brown,
Co-ordinator,
NSW Education Action
Network,
PO Box 11,
Strawberry Hills, 2012.

or phone: (02) 6981724

FILMS

If you like watching cinema action on a large screen but don't like parting with lots of money every time you go to the movies, then the ANU FILM GROUP is for you. In 1985 the Group will be screening more than 200 films catering for a wide range of tastes. Membership of the Group entitles you to see as many of those films as you possibly want or can, and in addition members can bring four guests over the year without parting with any further money. Membership fees for 1985 are \$22 for students, unemployed and pensioners and \$34 for anyone else. Even if you only see ten films in the year that's \$2.20 per film and that's the cheapest rates in town. The Film Group owns a small amount of film-making equipment which is available for loan to members. The ANU FILM GROUP is the only film society of any size that still operates on a purely membership basis — all others charge at the door as well. To survive in this

* O-WEEK PROGRAMME *



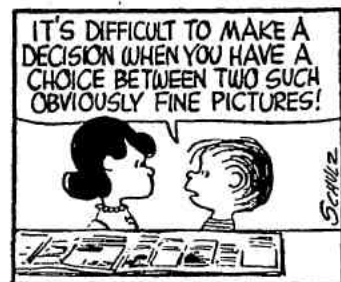
Monday 25th
'The Hunger' and 'Bad Timing'



Wednesday 27th
'Diner' and 'The Lords of Flatbush'



Tuesday 26th
'Dr Strangelove — or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb' and 'The Day After'



Thursday 28th
'Wargames' and 'Memoirs of a Survivor'

form we need members. If you think \$22 is a lot of money to part with in one go then come and tell us and maybe we can help. If you would rather not part with \$22 at all then how about becoming a worker? In return for a little bit of work during screenings we will give you free membership. Memberships and information will be available in or near the

Students' Union every day of O-Week from 12.30 - 1.30pm and all day on Wednesday (look for the big ANU FILM GROUP sign.) Memberships are also available before any screening. All screenings are held in the Coombs Lecture Theatre, corner of Garran and Fellows Roads, ANU. The films planned for O-Week (all screenings start at 7.30pm) are listed below:

Sorry about the emphasis on nuclear war and destruction — to add a bit of optimism into your life on Sunday March 3rd at 1.30pm we will be screening 'Romancing the Stone' and 'High Road to China'.

Where ARE the disabled people?

Disabled people and universities don't have a lot in common. In fact it is a rare event if the two are actually connected at all, and when they are, the whole ordeal is so difficult that onlookers are amazed that these 'poor unfortunate people are actually coping'. Despite this attitude being condescending and degrading to the persons concerned, which makes it totally undesirable, there is some truth to it because disabled people wishing to attend tertiary institutions are faced with what seem to be insurmountable problems. As a disabled person who has been roaming the ANU for the last two years, it thoroughly annoys me when the problems of campus groups get huge amounts of attention while the major problem facing disabled people, that of not actually being able to attend university because of physical and attitudinal barriers is ignored. In short, at least these groups have the opportunity to attend a university.

miss out on a chance to associate with disabled people — an important step in re-education of the community and society as a whole.

THE PROBLEMS

On a practical note ask yourself the following questions: How would a partially or completely deaf person cope in lectures? How would a partially blind person cope with a lecturer who spends most of the lecture time writing on a blackboard as so often happens in the science faculty? How would a blind person get around campus alone? Now the big question, Would a person in a wheelchair be able to attend this university? The answer to the last question is of course "No" but there are facilities for disabled people everywhere. Yes there are facilities for those in wheel-chairs, however they are impracticable and more often than not are inaccessible. For example, the ramps that actually do exist are too steep or are not stable enough for a wheelchair. Secondly, to get to the two lifts in Chifley and Crawford libraries or to the disabled toilets in these buildings one has to go through narrow corridors with sharp corners. Finally there are problems with note-taking and examinations for those people with sensory or muscular disabilities.

THE SOLUTIONS

Believe it or not there are ways around these problems, but because the university administration does not advertise that they are willing to make concessions or, where necessary, adjustments for disabled people, many disabled people who would handle a university career more than adequately turn away from it and settle for the options already mentioned.

Architectural solutions are perhaps the most expensive and therefore are probably the most difficult to implement. First to deal with actually getting around campus. Ramps need to be stable, with a gentle slope. Getting in and out of buildings can be difficult also. For example, when getting around the Copland and the Haydon-Allen buildings, there is always at least one step to negotiate into a ground floor room (even if it's to go to the left which only goes to the first floor on the Copland side). In short a person in

a wheelchair has to take the furthest way around the campus to get anywhere. Finally it is important for a wheelchair to be able to fit into a room and not obstruct anyone else. This is easily achieved by making a space for a wheelchair on the side of the room to allow for the person in the wheelchair to be able to see and at the same time not block anyone else.

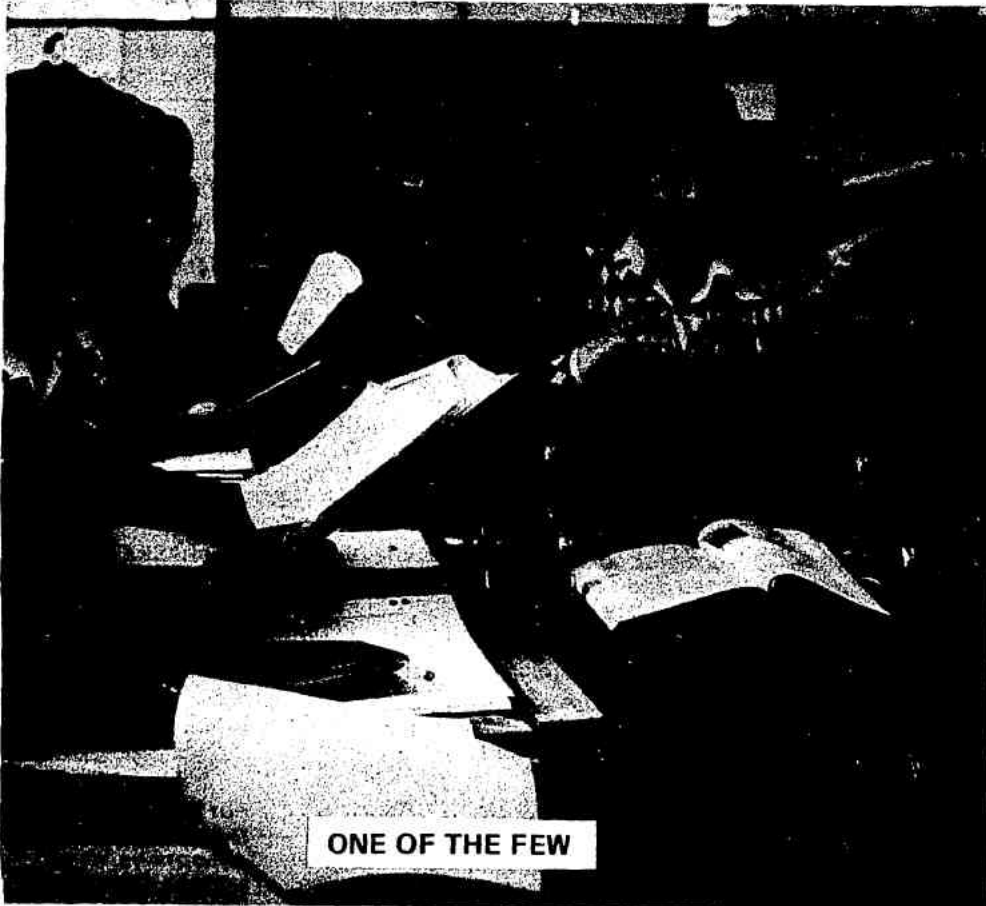
Next there are simpler and less difficult solutions for those with sensory and muscular disabilities in order to enable them to cope with lectures and examinations. With lectures, the solution is simply transposing the lectures into an appropriate medium that the person can use, for example an audible representation for a blind person and a visual one for a deaf person. Also for people with muscular disabilities, copies of the lecturer's notes are probably invaluable. As for coping with examinations, the university does allow for alternative examination procedures such as oral exams and will grant disabled people extra time, allowing them to rest during the examination time if necessary.

The final problem faced by disabled people attending a tertiary institution is an attitudinal one and this is by no

means confined to universities. Much has been written about this but prejudices and attitudes seem to remain. At universities however, the problem tends to manifest itself in subtler ways than in other sectors of our society. It is difficult not to treat a disabled person differently and many disabled people at universities (yes, there are some) do deserve respect and admiration. However, telling them this often embarrasses them, and although comments such as 'you've done well' or 'considering everything you're marvellous' are accompanied by the best of intentions they usually just serve to remind disabled people that they are different.

It is true that society is becoming aware that people with disabilities are actually people with rights, needs, desires and feelings like everyone else. One of these rights that is slowly being recognised is right to attempt and achieve a university education. This presents difficulties but not impossibilities and it is up to disabled people with the support of student organisations to bring these problems and their solutions to the university administrations.

Nikki Gerrand



Despite all good intentions and minor architectural changes brought about by the on the whole non eventful year of disabled persons, a disabled person coming to a university is still faced with a series of barriers which would encourage even the bravest person to have private tuition instead. Sometimes this is the only option open to disabled people. However, occasionally there is the alternative of doing courses by correspondence — which hardly qualifies as a full university life. Disabled persons miss out on such things as communication with other students, lecturers, and student groups. Also so-called 'normal people'

WHY YOU SHOULD BE A SOCIALIST

We live in a world of great inequalities. Alan Bond spends millions on a yacht race while thousands of people in Australia barely survive on the dole. Ethiopians die by the million while the EEC and the USA stockpile food to push up their export prices. Bob Hawke spends \$4 billion on the F18 military aircraft while cutting expenditure on education and health.

How do people react to these injustices? Some accept them as inevitable: this seems to be the way society has always been and nothing can be done to change it. Others recognise that human history is a catalogue of changing societies, and they set about making the changes to get rid of the inequalities. These people are socialists.

However, to change society, you have to first understand how the system works. We live in a capitalist society. Thus, you have to understand capitalism.

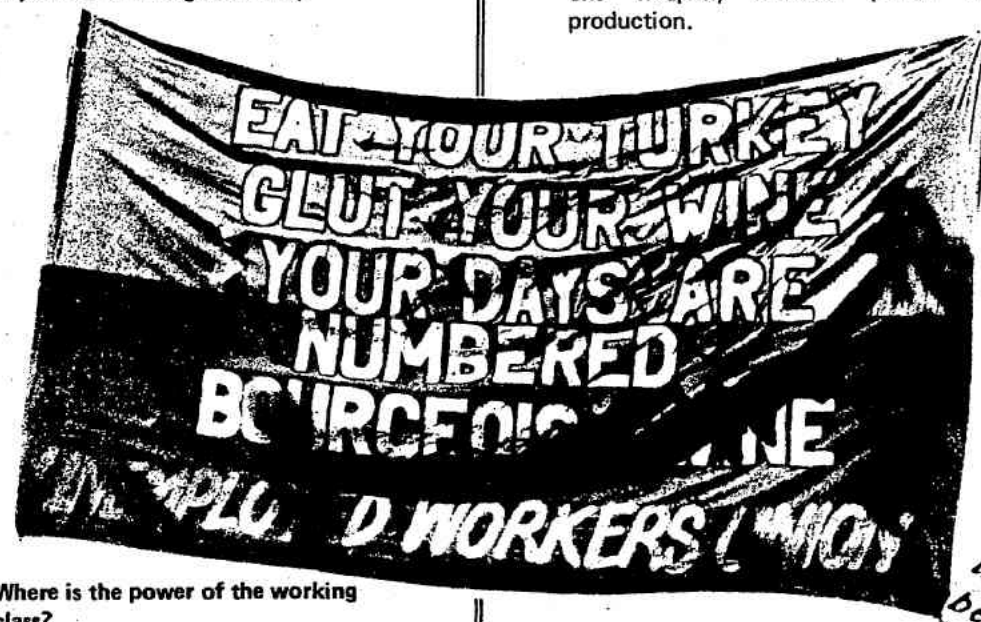
Karl Marx made his great contribution to history by showing how the basic features of capitalism, competition and exploitation, cause economic and social crises such as the one we face today. He also showed why the working class is the only social force in capitalist society capable of creating socialism.

Britain in 1972 and the USA during the 1930s. The same tradition produced and built on the ideas of Marx, Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Trotsky and Antonio Gramsci. The tradition can be summed up in the old slogan, 'None so fit to break the chains as those who wear them!'

The ideas are pretty straightforward. Firstly, the working class can change the world. This is obvious because it is the workers who make the factories and offices, the houses, cars and consumer goods, in other words - everything. Socialism just means that the people who do the work, run society.

Secondly, capitalism cannot be reformed. Capitalism depends on the exploitation of workers, and exploitation doesn't disappear when we win a few reforms. The whole rotten system has to be overthrown. This means revolution.

Thirdly, a successful workers' revolution requires a mass organisation of workers committed to revolution and with a clear set of ideas on how to fight the bosses. We need to be organized because the bosses are even better organized - they have the army, the police, the mass media and so on. We have only one weapon, workers' power over production.



Where is the power of the working class?

In Britain, Thatcher is grinding the coal miners' union to pieces while the TUC (Britain's ACTU) and the Labour Party do nothing. In Australia, the ALP government is stamping on any signs of workers fighting for wage rises while the ACTU supports the deregistration of the BLF. In Nicaragua, the Sandinistas, having thrown out Somoza, are now jailing workers for trying to form their own unions. In Ireland, the IRA fights it out with the British Army, while Irish workers - Catholic and Protestant alike - pay the price of the economic crisis.

All around the world, workers and their organizations are on the defensive. In every case, the workers are being told to put their trust in someone else to change things - the government, the Labor Party, trade union bureaucrats, peasant guerrillas or a terrorist elite. In other words, the tradition of 'Socialism from Above'.

But here is another tradition. It's the tradition that produced the mass workers' movements of Russia in 1917, Hungary in 1956 and Poland in 1980, and the strike waves of France in 1968,



AIESEC

AIESEC (Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales) is the French Acronym for the International Association of Economics and Business Students. It is the world's largest non-profit, non-political, student run organisation, and is currently operating in 61 countries throughout the world.

AIESEC Australia was founded in 1964 and at present has Local Committees at 14 tertiary institutions around the country. The National Committee is the major co-ordinating body of the Australian Charter of the organisation, and is currently located in Sydney.

AIESEC aims to promote a closer relationship between the student, business and academic communities, and provides its members with an international managerial perspective via the International Management Exchange Scheme.

Each year more than 5000 students travel throughout the world as part of this exchange programme, receiving a unique opportunity to supplement their tertiary training and gain valuable experience for their careers when they return to their home country.

To find out more about AIESEC: We are in Rm 1976 Copland Building - please leave a message if office is unattended. or ring Janice 548215(ah)

INDONESIAN FILM

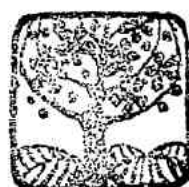
With English Subtitles

'SI MAMAD'

(1973 - 111 mins)

SUMMARY:

A poor middle-aged Muslim archivist steals stationery from his office to support his family only to find that the store he sells the stationery to is owned by his boss. He develops an obsession to find the stationery and a compulsion to confess his dishonesty. ...A stylish tragi-comedy, with some very sharp observations on the contemporary Jakarta scene, in particular the gap between the very rich and the poor.



1.30 p.m. Thursday 28 February

in

Law/Link Theatre

(Ground floor Asian Studies/Law building)

MARKET DAY MARKET DAY MARKET DAY



25th February 1985

WHAT-ME WORRY ABOUT MATHS?

Not many people really want to know how many ways nine books can be arranged on a shelf. (362 880, if you must know). There is something about the question that will bring echoes of dimly recalled mathematics lessons to your mind — something that conjures the Spirit of Mathematics Past. Is it arbitrariness? (Why *nine* books?) Or difficulty? (with three books you could draw them and count the ways, but nine requires sophistication of a different order.) Perhaps both of these. But something more. Perhaps just that you can't see why you might need to know the answer.

I am sure that this reaction can explain why many people are alienated from maths (or math as Americans say). A comment made to the Cockcroft Committee (1) succinctly sums up what many students have said to me:

Mathematics lessons in secondary schools are very often not about anything. You collect like terms, or learn the laws of indices, with no perception of why anyone needs to do these things.

Not knowing why things need to be done, and yet doing them, amounts to substituting respect for the authority of knowledge for your own reason. If this process continues without reason being satisfied you begin to doubt your ability to reason with abstractions. And the process of 'math alienation' is underway.

Whether the alienation develops into 'math anxiety' depends partly on your educational and cultural environment. Even allowing for cartoon-strip exaggeration there is something peculiarly American about Peppermint Patty's first reaction to the nine-book problem and about Marcia's smug labelling of it. 'Math anxiety' has been institutionalized in the US. The organizations 'Mind over Math' and 'Overcoming Math Anxiety' are but two examples of the

numerous initiatives being taken, up and down the country, to deal with a problem which is by now endemic and 'which is viewed as approaching crisis point.' (2) In the UK, where the education system is heavily laden with public examinations, a recent survey of attitudes to mathematics among adults found that '... even an apparently simple and straightforward price of mathematics could induce feelings of anxiety, helplessness and even guilt in some of those interviewed ...'

(1) An Australian Peppermint Patty might have yawned and been accused of 'math indifference'. But by the time she got to ANU to study Psychology or Economics or Sociology or Zoology or ... she might have started to worry, or be thinking of starting.

Instead of worrying she should call in at the Study Skills Unit to see the Maths and Statistics Adviser. She could discuss mathematical aspects of her work and how to handle them, in an assessment-free atmosphere. Likewise Marcia and Linuses studying maths or statistics of their own free will can discuss ways of improving their study methods. Appointments are for an hour at a time, are not limited in number and are free to ANU students.

Ring the Unit on (49)2972 or (49)3749

John Taffe
Maths & Stats Adviser
Study Skills Unit

References:

- (1) Cockcroft, W.H. (chairman), *Mathematics Counts*, Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Teaching of Mathematics in Schools London, 1982
- (2) Hilton, Peter J., *Avoiding Math Avoidance*, in *Mathematics Tomorrow* by L.A. Steen (ed.), Springer-Verlag, New York, 1981.



PHOTO ACCESS- OPENS ITS PUBLIC EYE

On Friday the 8th of March Photo Access will officially open its doors to the community. Photo Access is a community photographic workshop providing public access to photographic equipment, facilities, skills and information. The centre also provides photographic liaison and services to community groups, all on a cost of materials basis. The provision of Community Employment Program funding has made possible the employment of six full-time workers. Renovations to our space, in the old kitchen of the Childers St Workers' Hostel began last September.

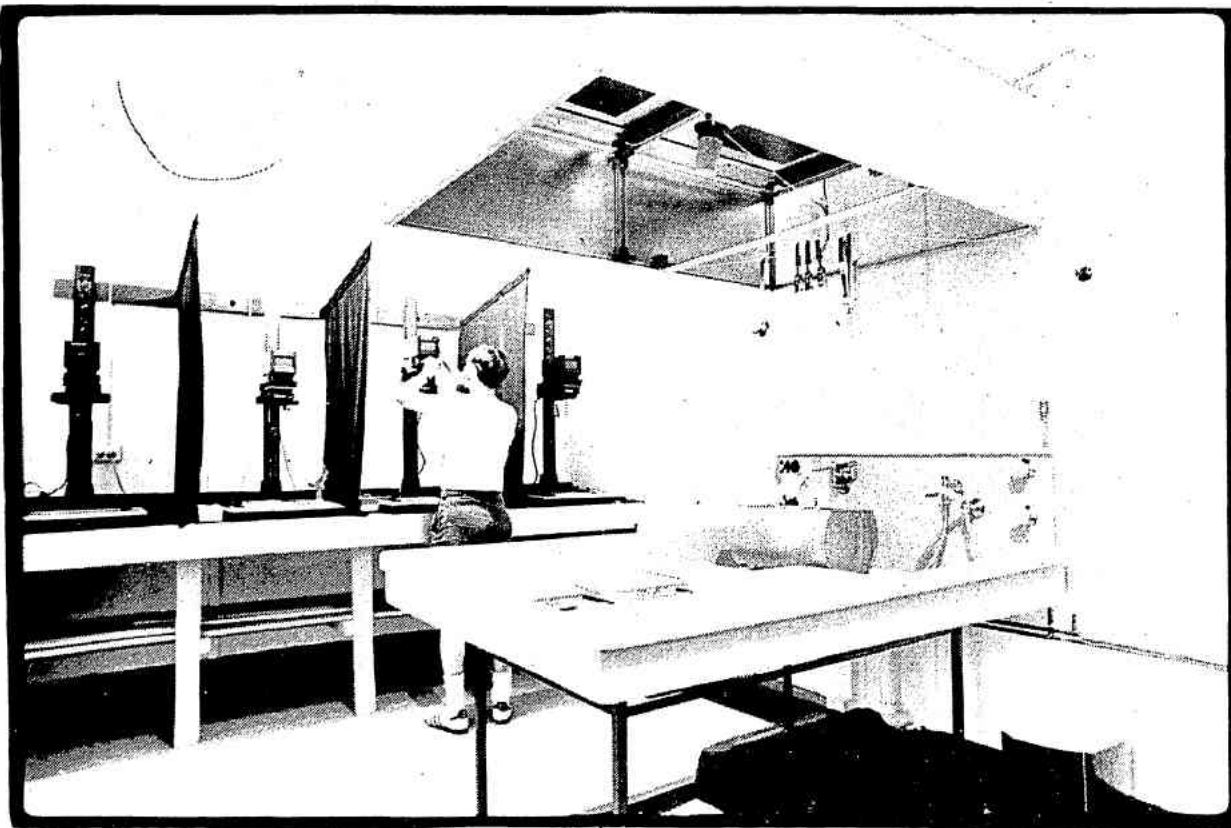
The Childers St block is one of the few surviving structures of its kind and in view of Canberra's disregard for its own history is important, not only for the role it played during the early building of the city, but also the founding of ANU.

Photo Access' aim and philosophy is to provide low cost public access to photographic facilities. Photography is not only a creative medium for personal expression but one of the essential media of the society in which we live. It is becoming increasingly expensive and therefore exclusive. The provision of public access facilities is an ideal way of reducing costs for all the community and more importantly of enabling low income earners from all sections of the community to involve themselves in photography.

The old kitchen is perhaps the most impressive part of the block. Its new lease of life can be welcomed for the much needed facility it now houses. Furthermore, it has given a boost to the whole block, which is under the growing threat of demolition to make way for the NCCD's mindless expansion of a concrete Civic.

Renovations to the old kitchen are now complete and the 8th of March is our official opening day. If you are interested in photography, in community matters, in alternatives, if you are in a community group that needs photography or if you just want a reason to celebrate, why not come over morning to evening, and see what's been set up and what we have to offer you. We will be open 9am to 8pm to show you round and from 5 o'clock the celebration will start up under the trees outside. Why not drop in, we are in the old kitchen, in Kingsley Street, opposite Toad Hall, behind the Food Co-op and next to the Environment Centre. See you Friday.

Photo Access
497878(w)



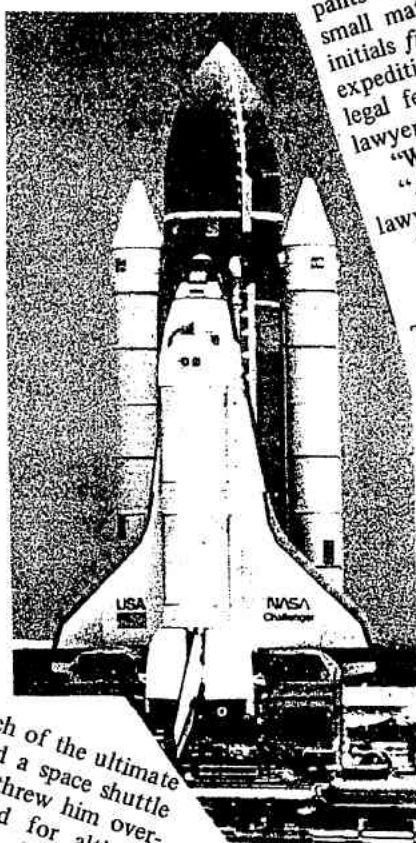
The scullery - the large cartoon -

A.G.L. ANTI-GRAVITY LEAGUE

WHERE ARE THEY NOW??

Despite nobody officially recognizing the gravity-free campus at the ANU, and it being said we had our heads in the clouds (not to mention the notion we were just trying to build castles in the air) the AGL had a highly successful year of it last year. Our lofty ambitions, (often confused with being light in the head) made sure that our ideas were not just pie-in-the-sky, but they actually got off the ground. We proved we were not to be taken lightly by having the ANU campus successfully declared gravity-free in 1984.

This, coupled with sporadic light-hearted discussions with the gravity-smitten, ensured an enlightened year. The end of the year proved to be a weight off our minds - we no longer had to combat Newton and his heretic disciples at the Physics Department and their totalitarian Laws of Gravitation - but the holidays were not happy days at all. They spelt effective doom for the unity of the AGL by taking serious toll of our membership and administrative hierarchy. The full break-down of the break-up:



Vice-President (President of Vice): After the AGL's unsuccessful bid to sue the pants off the Australian Gas Lines over a small matter of copyright (we used the initials first) he had to leave the country expeditiously in order to avoid mammoth legal fees. The chat he had with AGL's lawyer went thus:
"We can't pay you."
"Are you serious?" demanded the lawyer.

"Never," said the Vice-President.
"Will you pay?"
"No!"

The lawyer's eye-brows collected an enormous amount of gravity and pushed themselves half-way down his nose.

"Aaargh!!" explained the lawyer.
"Goodbye," said the Vice President and fled the country.

Missing Presumed Corrupt



The Treasurer: After absconding with the AGL's hard-earned cache of \$3.56 and a helium-filled balloon, this nefarious villain purchased a large cylinder of hydrogen and inhaled the lot. He floated towards Japan where he was mistaken for a Russian ICBM and became the first known victim of NASA's anti-missile satellite.

Missing Presumed Scattered



Sundry A.G.L. Members - Operation Noah.
Need we say more?

Missing Presumed Detained



The President: In search of the ultimate 'high', he stowed aboard a space shuttle - they found him and threw him overboard. His desperate bid for altitude followed the Student Association's repeated refusals to turn over its next three years' budgets to letting two AGL members get a flight on the shuttle to revel first-hand in a gravity-free environment.

Missing Presumed Dead

YOUTH PEACE WORKSHOP bring your ideas on **saturday 9th march 11am to 4pm**
youth bureau (old post office) northbourne ave civic



This workshop is being on to bring together young people interested in Peace to talk about what we are all doing. We will also talk about what we can do combined with IYY.

Program for the day is:

- 11.00 Video: Protest and Survive (done by Youth in Britain)
- 11.30 Groups speak about what they are going.
- 1.00 Lunch (which is provided)
- 2.00 Discussion and workshop groups for action during the year

If your group would like to speak or you just want more information ring Gary on 473121 (BH) or Louise on 479204 (AH).

WEDNESDAY -
12 NOON UNION COURT,



featuring live entertainment,
sausage sizzle (only 30c!)

what was - THE WHAT - did you say ART???

“THE ARTS”

Oh. ART - huh!!!

CALL THAT ART???

Is that ART???

art????

ART

life
refined by suffering
is art

there are no artists

only
who love
who suffer

around them
light

michael dransfield



«POETRY»

POETRY»

Lay me down gently

SOME CRUDE TRIPLETS ON 'CIVILIZATION AND ITS DISCONTENT'S'

When all is said and done,
I'm a grazier's son -
And I intend no pun:
So sun and hail have been
The cause of yellow or green
In crops in the Rivereen,
While city folks breathed smoke
- Oh do not think I poke,
Or cruelly provoke -
And elected Malcolm Frasier,
That Collins Street grazier,
Whose mind grew hazier,
Day by day, year by year,
Till he fell 'into the sere',
And Bob Hawke gave up his beer,
To take Pitt Street's troubles,
And Collins Street's bubbles,
And Mount Macedon's rubbles
On his broad collar-bone,
Leaving Bill Hayden alone
To whimper and groan
In a night like a glove
Cradling the white dove
Of disarmed love,
While Santamaria
Put infernal fear
Of the Soviet's leer
Into righteous, rich breasts
Lined with capons and jests
Amongst Toorak's tasteful zests -
But I have said enough,
I am neither vibrant nor tough -
So it's back to my snuff!

R.E. McArthur

A crater opening
Dry burning mouth,
To touch to burn.
Through weak cracks
Seep molten lava,
Overspread its body.
The overbearing heat
Sizzles and pants as it
Emerges,
Singing the hairy grasses
On its ridged torso;
Consuming itself.
A living fire
Collecting with heated passion
Frail bits in its path.

.....
She wakes in terror staring,
Eyes alarmed- wide expectant.
One hand clutching
Gauzy wear to a barely covered
Breast.
A softly curved leg
Protrudes.
She grabs at clothing to protect
From an overwhelming
menace.

EZRA POUND

with your crippled vision,
insight so blunt and so sharp,
see your vocal chords strung up
like a jagged harp!

infinite refinement of rhythm,
as though the spring grass spoke -
into your coop of body
madness, pointed, broke:

but still you sang with your delicacy,
as though a Greek lyre threw a shadow, ...
and your soul was its essence
in new spring's ancient meadow

R.E. McArthur

It seeps in slyly
The heat before the sight.
Heart pounding
Dry throated
She feels its presence.
Backed up against
A wall
As Ieda with the swan
She will be ravished.

.....
The thunder deafens
With resounding roar.
The ground she stands on
Anticipates her trembling,
Rocks hard and long,
Heaves open,
Spurts forth a force
No man can hold,
No God control.

.....
Her scream is smothered.
Her heart's throb stopped.
Surrender sweet.
The crater mouth
Has laid itself upon her.

Tanya Brass





1984 - THE MOVIE

Most of us are familiar with George Orwell's '1984', if not from having studied it in high school, then because of the extra attention paid to that book last year, the year of the title. Having all survived 1984, we can now go and view the film adapted from the novel along with all our ideas from the book.

If you are hoping for a film that closely resembles the book, you won't be disappointed. Orwell's novel of 1984 has been followed most accurately and in a manner that, in my mind, conveys the sordidness, dinginess and hopelessness of life in a country where there are shortages of every item imaginable, constant war and an elite which changes history to suit the present. Filmed in colour, the movie is a drab combination of shades of black and white, except for a few scenes where the colour is brilliant in contrast.

John Hurt is, as always, very effective in the main role. And Suzanne Hamilton is convincing as an apparently fervent party-member who in actual fact wants a bit of sex. In his final film before his death last year, Richard Burton, he of the magnificent voice, gave one of the better performances of his long and varied career.

Fans of the Eurythmics, incidentally, should not go solely for the music as the soundtrack is not very noticeable. However, as a well-crafted, well-acted close adaptation of the novel of '1984' it deserves a strong recommendation.

C.C.

REVIEWS



WANTED - BOOK REVIEWERS

If you have ever dreamed of reviewing books for WORONI, now is YOUR chance. Receive the book of your choice FREE, (selections made from 1985 releases) and in return review it or your university newspaper.

Enquiries: WORONI OFFICE (Contact JUDITH ION)

1st International Festival of Young Playwrights
SYDNEY AUSTRALIA 1985

InterPlay '85
1st International Festival of Young Playwrights

GUIDE FOR YOUNG PLAYWRIGHTS.

Young playwrights aged between 11 and 20 can now send scripts to the International Festival of Young Playwrights for consideration. There will be 42 young playwrights chosen to attend the Festival as Australian delegates. All playwrights sending scripts will receive a written commentary on their work from a professional writer or director.

WHO? Young playwrights from all States can enter their plays. The age limits are from 11 to 20 (as at 31st March, '85). Only young writers who submit a script will be considered for the Festival. Individual playwrights will get preference over those writing in partnership and group-created scripts will not be considered.

WHEN? Scripts must be submitted by 31st March, 1985. The Festival runs from 21st to 31st August, '85.

WHAT? Plays must be original work of high standard and not adaptations from other media. Preference will be given to recent work. Political, religious or sexual attitudes reflected in plays will not affect selection. Scripts must be typed.

COST? A reading fee of \$5 per script must be sent with all scripts. Those young playwrights selected will have to become members of InterPlay '85 at a fee of \$5 and will be asked to pay a \$30 fee to attend the Festival. All registration, meals, accommodation, Festival theatre tickets and transport costs will be covered by the Festival Committee for invited delegates. (Any young writer can become a member of InterPlay '85 now and receive regular Newsletters and other membership benefits.)

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: THE FESTIVAL DIRECTOR, 1ST INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF YOUNG PLAYWRIGHTS, P.O. BOX 553, BROADWAY, N.S.W. 2007.

WANTED !!!
CONTRIBUTIONS OF POETRY AND PROSE
FOR
PUBLIC WORKS V

CONTACT: ROBERT CARVER 498732

NEW STUDENT ?????? MARKET DAY WEDNESDAY !!!!

library lies

OR

THINGS YOU MAY HAVE READ
IN THE ORIENTATION HAND-
BOOK ABOUT LIBRARIES JUST
AREN'T TRUE BUT THESE
THINGS ARE:

The Library is a decentralised system housed in three main buildings and seven specialised branch libraries. All library buildings are open to undergraduates. Over the vacation the collection has been rationalised so that in general material relating to Asia and the Pacific and most social sciences material is held in the Menzies Building, humanities, economics and some social science material in the Chifley Building, the main science collection in the Crawford Building and the Science Branch Libraries, and law in the Law Library.

Chifley, Law and Crawford all have short loan collections which contain material in high demand for undergraduate courses. Short loans are available for two hours, two days or overnight. Chifley also holds audiovisual material and equipment.

Book moves due to rationalisation will not be reflected in the catalogues for some time so users will need to check very carefully the location of wanted items, using the bookmark and posters which are available in all buildings.

Opening hours have changed slightly in 1985 so that the three main buildings and the Law Library all have the same opening hours (details in all buildings).

Library tours will be held during Orientation Week and the first week of semester as follows:

J. B. Chifley Building

Monday 25 Feb - Friday 1 March
Daily at 9.30am, 11 am, 2.30pm, 7pm
(except Friday)

Monday 4 March - Friday 9 March
Daily at 11 am and 7 pm (except Friday)

J.G. Crawford Building

Monday 25 Feb - Friday 1 March
Daily at 10.30am, 3.30pm and 6pm
(except Friday)

Monday 4 March and Wednesday 6 March
at 10.30am and 6 pm

Law Library

Wednesday 27 February - Friday 1
Daily at 9.15am and 2.15pm March

Monday 4 March - Friday 8 March
Daily at 9.15am, 2.15pm and 5.15pm
(except Friday)

R.G. Menzies Building

Monday 25 February - Friday 1 March
Daily at 10.30am, 12 noon, 3.30pm, 7pm
(except Friday)
(Look for the posters in the Union
Building)

Readers' advisers will give tutorials in
Menzies and Chifley Buildings to help
students use the Library effectively in
the second week of semester and all
through first term.

Overseas Students

OVERSEAS STUDENTS ORIENTATION NIGHTS, 1985

1. Wednesday, March 6th: 6-9 pm

LIVING IN CANBERRA

A welcoming dinner and social evening for all new overseas students, undergraduate and postgraduate.

A chance to meet later year Australian and overseas students and to sort out initial hassles about settling in.

Location Burton Garran Hall

Admission by ticket available free from the Counselling Centre.

2. Wednesday, March 13th, 7.-9.30 pm

STUDYING AT A.N.U. (undergraduates only)

This evening aims to deal with matters relating to course enrolments, study methods and academic progress.

Location Burton Garran Hall

3. Wednesday, March 20th, 7-9.30 pm

STUDYING AT A.N.U. (postgraduate students only)

Discussion about ways of studying at the postgraduate level, thesis writing, seminar giving.

Location Burton Garran Hall

DO YOU LIKE TO LEND A HAND?
EMPATHISE
WITH B.C.?

MAKE YOUR VIEWS
HEARD TOO!



WORONI NEEDS: CONTRIBUTIONS

GRAPHICS ARTISTS
COVER DESIGN DOODLES
IDEAS LAY OUT ASSISTANCE
PHOTOGRAPHS CARTOONS

COME AND MEET US

MON 11-1 THURS 1-3

IN THE S.A. OFFICE IN O-WEEK

A new NATIONAL STUDENT ORGANISATION : what hope?

Part 1 : The National Student Convention

This is not a blow by blow description of the National Student Convention held at the University of New South Wales in December 1984 but contains the major points students need to be made aware of.

The first matter discussed was accreditation. This is the allocation of votes to delegates provided their election was carried out within acceptable guidelines. This process naturally caused ill-will with non-accredited delegates claiming the system was rigged. Accreditation is essential if the decisions of the Convention are to be taken seriously by the students of Australia and the community at large.

The convention then turned to the National Student Ballot, the wording of the questions and why some campuses ran it and others did not. The ballot did point to the desire of students to have a National Organisation concentrating on Education, Welfare and Student Services.

The arguments against limiting a NSO to Education Welfare and student services were that students should be able to have policy on issues that affect them as members of society and not just as students. Issues such as Nuclear Disarmament and oppression of overseas peoples were amongst the main ones discussed. There are already groups such as the Nuclear Disarmament Party and Amnesty International with policies in these areas. These groups would welcome and benefit from direct student participation. There is no need for the NSO to dissipate its resources, which will always be limited, by becoming involved directly in these matters.

The Left Alliance then moved a motion that the NSO not be limited by any constitutional impediment. Thankfully this was rejected. The Centre Unity faction proposed a comprehensive motion arising from a consensus between many of the factions. It was passed with 80 percent of the vote. The motion described an organisation with education student interests and services as its aims and objectives. It provided for a lobbyist in Canberra, promotion of the needs of disadvantaged students and, among other things, emphasis on concessions and benefits for students. The Left Alliance put forward two amendments to change the direction of this motion to that of their original motion. Since it had already been lost this only served to waste time.

The next motion was from the Council of ALP Students, CALPS. It was no improvement on the previous motion and was lost.

This was the end of constructive discussion and decision making at the Convention. What followed was the presentation of each faction's motion on organisation and structure, with each one being too detailed to be acceptable to the rest of the Convention. Because of this I put forward three motions deliberately general, but intended to provide the direction that had been so lacking in the discussion to date. While these three were within the acceptable limits for each faction they were defeated. In the speeches against the motions there was no consideration given to the motions only instruction to the factions that their leaders opposed them.

After these motions were rejected it became increasingly apparent that some people had come to the Convention without any desire to start a new National Student Organisation.

The discussion then turned to Women's Issues. A motion was proposed by Left Alliance calling for a women's Department.

The movers of this motion asked that men not vote and that the vote be recorded delegate by delegate. This was an attempt to intimidate males, some were intimidated. Since all delegates were elected by both male and female students they should exercise the votes provided; this motion can only be described as 'sexual apartheid'. The motion was soundly defeated.

On the evening of the final day a motion was proposed with the support of the independents, the Liberals, Centre Unity and the National Civic Council. It called for a committee with a representative from each faction. The committee was to draft a constitution for a National Student Body after consultation with campus bodies. It was to take the draft constitution to a meeting of students in May 1985. It was hoped

this meeting would succeed where the Convention had failed because there would already be a framework from which to advance.

When CALPS first saw the motion late in the evening they walked out of the Convention. They returned later but not before a deal had been done with the Left Alliance to vote against the motion. It was because of this deal that the final chance to achieve something was lost.

It appeared many of the delegates at the Convention had no respect for the students who sent them as they were quite content to return to their campuses without anything towards a NSO. One disenchanted CALPS member said that it seemed the CALPS executive had never wanted a National Organization but preferred a state based body they could set up in Victoria. The Left Alliance objection was that they felt it was a 'right wing' settlement and they were opposed to right wing settlements. There was no discussion about the rights or wrongs of the motion only the 'RIGHTS or LEFTS'.

by Chris Long

Chris Long is an independent representative of the Australian National University to the Australian Union of Students and the National Student Convention.

Part II next week same bat channel

Classified Ads

FOR SALE * * * * *

PSYCHOLOGY texts for first year. Good condition. Contact, Judith, Woroni Office or C1, Toad Hall. Also, Fine Art texts 1st year.

WANTED * * * * *

REAR WHEEL of a bicycle 27" 10speed. Contact Rm. C105 Toad Hall.

*

- L. S. Schapiro, *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union*
- K. Clark, *The Soviet Novel, History as Ritual*
- L. Bloomfield, *Language*
- R. Jeffers and I. Lehiste, *Principles and Methods for Historical Linguistics*
- G. Borrie and D.W. Greig, *Commercial Law* (2nd Aust. ed.)
- Winterton, *Parliament, the Executive and the Governor-General* (1983)

Richard Batten
Toad Hall C305

ACCOMMODATION WANTED * * *

WE NEED A HOME. If you have a spare house, or have an empty room, then have we got a deal for you. Kristian, Penny, Steven and Heather, three diligent students need accommodation. If you can help some or all of us then call 489477. and leave a message.

*

Refugee and long-term resident of the Union Bar will offer his services as a decorative bohemian lump that sits in the corner and smiles at people occasionally, in return for a corner to sit in and lots of alcohol. - Toilet trained: Contact anyone found lying on the floor of the WORONI Office - it's probably me.



DO YOU HAVE SOMETHING YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL? ARE YOU LOOKING FOR ACCOMMODATION? DO YOU HAVE TUTORING OR TYPING SERVICES TO OFFER OTHER STUDENTS?

WHY NOT PUT A CLASSIFIED AD IN WORONI? CLASSIFIED ADS ARE FREE TO A.N.U. STUDENTS. JUST DROP THEM INTO US IN THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION OFFICE (YOU CAN USE THE INTERNAL MAIL SERVICE) BEFORE THE NEXT DEADLINE.

WORONI IS YOUR NEWSPAPER, WHY NOT USE IT?

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CONCERT

songs of protest from the philippines

FEATURING THE DUO

" inang laya "

(MOTHER FREEDOM)

UNION COURTYARD
FRIDAY MARCH 8TH
12.30 pm - 1.30 pm

friday.....

THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS.

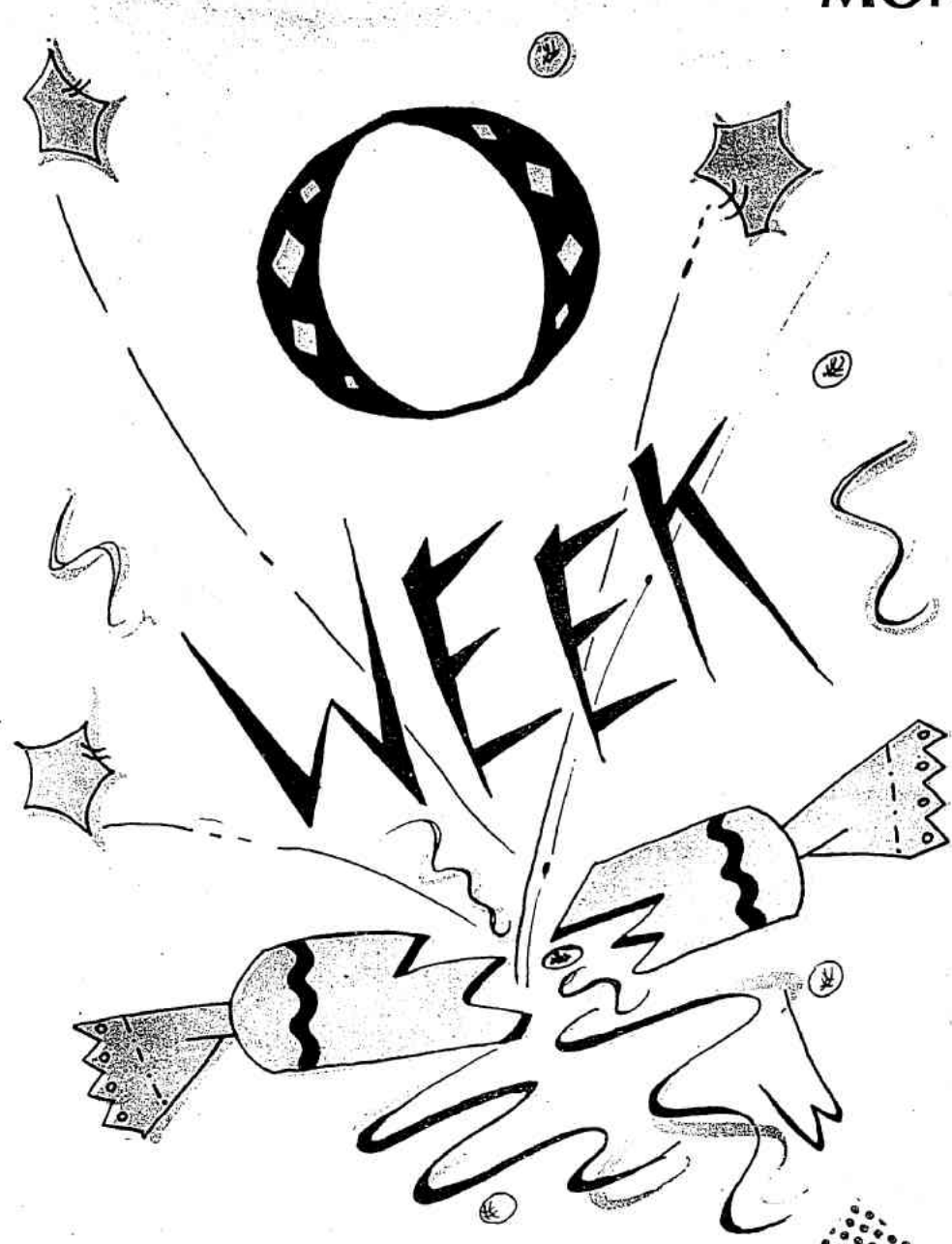
THE FALLING JOYS and

CRYSTAL SET

THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION PROUDLY PRESENTS

MONDAY 25th FEB
FRIDAY 1st MARCH

WHETHER YOU'RE A NEW...
OR NOT SO NEW STUDENT,
THERE'S SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE.



*GET TO KNOW YOUR UNIVERSITY

*FREE FILMS

*LIBRARY TOURS

*MEET THE DEPARTMENTS



*TOPICAL SPEAKERS

*AND HAVE FUN!

WEDNESDAY MARKET DAY UNION COURT, 12 NOON
stalls, food, juggling, information, even Geoff Pryor!
FREE Jazz (5-7p.m.) during sausage sizzle (only 30c!)
BUSH DANCE at 8pm. Ref. Free Selection \$1/\$3 others
FRIDAY THE LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS, THE FALLING JOYS and
CRYSTAL SET 8TILL LATE UNION BAR \$6 & \$4 concessions

CHECK YOUR O-WEEK PROGRAM FOR DETAILS!